LIBERTY STANDARD.

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."---Leviticus 25 : 10.

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Moral Department.

THE CHURCH AND SLAVERY.

BY REV. KIAH BAILEY.

We may now, I think, fairly consider the following points as settled:

1. The Apostles did not tolerate Roman slavery in the early churches; and wise men need take no more pains to account for such unaccountable conduct.

2. That gospel ministers should do as the Apostles did, and exclude from the church every system of slavery, which is essentially the same as Roman slavery.

3. That missionaries, who go to heathen lands should carefully follow the example of the Apostles, and exclude from the churches planted among the heathen every thing that is essentially like Roman slavery. Dr. Wayland has well said, "I never would, without doing violence to my conscience, do anything towards the establishment in a heathen land, of a church into which slavery would by any means find admittance." O that such a spirit were in all our missionary Boards!

4. That the system of southern slavery is essentially the same as the old Roman system. And that all gospel churches, and gospel ministers should therefore withdraw all Christian fellowship from all those churches at the South, which do tolerate southern slavery among them. Here it would seem, that we might appeal to the hearts of all who love our Lord Jesus, and charitably hope that the churches would come up to their duty, follow the example of the Apostles, and withdraw from every church that tolerates southern slavery. But the pro-slavery faith has been so long cherished, by multitudes, and their prejudices are so strongly enlisted, that they will hardly believe, that the Apostles extirpated Roman slavery from among Christians, tho' an angel from heaven should declare the fact. I should be glad that Dr. Fuller were present to defend his position, which he could do with a giant's arm, though he must ultimately fall upon his own sword. For how can he support southern slavery, after declaring, that the Apostles extirpated Roman slavery? I will not attempt to do the work for him; but I will state such reasons as fully convince me, that nothing like Roman slavery could exist in the Apostolic churches. And this I shall do by appealing to the laws of Christ, the condition of the early Christians, and the instructions given by the Apostles.

I. The laws of Christ.

While Christ was with his disciples, he clearly stated some rules, which were to be fundamental and perpetual laws in his kingdom, binding on all his subjects, and designed to show the spiritual nature of his kingdom. His kingdom is not of this world, and was never designed to be governed by the laws and maxims of the world.

Hence when a spark of ambition showed itself among his disciples, Jesus called them unto him, and said: "Ye know how the princes of the Gentiles exercise dominion over them, and they that are great exercise authority upon them; but *so it shall not be among you*, but whosoever will be great, let him be your minister. And whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant. Even as the Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many."—Math. 20: 25, 28. The same sentiment was enforced by Christ on another occasion, when the pride and haughtiness of some leading men in the church was observed. These men *loved greeting* in the market, and to be called of men Rabbi, Rabbi; but Christ said to his followers; "for one is your master, even Christ, and all ye are brethren. And call no man your father, for one is your Father which is in Heaven. Neither be ye called masters; for one is your Master, even Christ. But he that is greatest among you shall be *your servant*. And whosoever shall exalt himself shall be abased; and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted."—Math. 23: 8, 12. The same sentiment was enforced by his own example under circumstances peculiarly tender. After washing the feet of his disciples, a service so menial, that Peter refused to be washed; our Lord took his garment, and his seat, and said unto them: "Know ye what I have done to you? Ye call me Master and Lord; and ye say well; for so I am. If I then, your Lord and Master, have washed your feet, ye also ought to wash one another's feet. For I have given you an example that you should do as I have done to you. Verily, verily, the servant is not greater than his Lord; neither he that is sent greater than he that sent him. If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them."—John 13: 12, 17. Again: "Ye have heard that it has been said, an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth; but I say unto you, that ye resist not evil: whosoever shall smite thee on the right cheek, turn to him the other also.—And if any man will sue thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also. And whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain. Give to him that asketh thee, and from him that would borrow of thee turn thou not away." "Ye have heard that it hath been said, thou shalt love thy neighbor, and hate thine enemy; but I say unto you, love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them that despitefully use you and persecute you. That ye may be the children of your Father which is in Heaven." —Math. 5: 39, 46. "Therefore, all things whatsoever ye would, that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them."—Math. 7: 12. And so fully did Christ require entire consecration in all his disciples, that he said: "If any man come to me, and hate not his father, and mother, and wife, and children, and brethren, and sisters, yea, and his own life also, he cannot be my disciple."—Luke 14: 26, 27. These fundamental regulations, or laws were delivered to the Apostles by Jesus Christ himself, *as king over his own house*, and no man could change, or disannul them. I don't ask what his professed disciples have done with these fundamental laws; or how the churches regard them; but I do submit the question to all candid men, whether Roman slavery, or indeed any slavery could exist in any society, or community, where these laws were honestly regarded? The society of Friends do in practice carry out in some measure these laws, and slavery can find no place in any of their well regulated societies. How much more must this have been the case, when great grace was upon the whole multitude of believers, and they all had one heart, and one mind.

II. The condition of the early Christians.

The graphic account which the Apostle gives of one of the most respectable of the early churches, may help us to understand what others were. "Ye see your calling, brethren, how that not many wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble are called. But God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the things that are mighty; and base things of the world and things that are despised, hath God chosen; yea, and the things which are not, to bring to nought things that are; that no flesh should glory in his presence."—1 Cor. 1: 26, 29. The great body of primitive believers were poor, servants or slaves to heathen masters, despised, hated, persecuted, destitute.—Like their master, many of them had not where to lay their head.—They were driven from home, imprisoned, tormented, put to death in the most cruel manner.—And those among them, who possessed property, were the more obnoxious to the heathen, were spoiled of their goods, and then put to death. All the wealth, and learning, and religion, and power of Rome were leagued against Christianity. Judaism and heathenism united to destroy the church and wasted her with ten cruel and bloody persecutions; but the spirit of life from God made her invincible. All her true members had been created anew in Christ Jesus; had one Lord, one faith, one baptism, were crucified to the world, were prepared for battle, ready to contend with spiritual wickedness in high places, and to lay down their lives for the brethren. All were members of one body, all fellow soldiers, all brethren, all looking for one heavenly inheritance, all bound together by *holy love*, the bond of perfectness. Could Roman slavery have found any lodging place in a community, so constituted, so conditioned?—How long could the churches in South Carolina hold slaves, should their civil rulers conspire with the Papal churches to rob, destroy, and root out all the Baptists or Protestants in that State? Christian slaves and masters would soon be consolidated into one mass, and self-preservation would induce masters to dismiss all, who were not bound to them by the strongest bonds of affection, lest they should deliver them into the hands of those who were seeking their lives. Just so in Apostolic times, all Christians, whatever their former state had been, were constituted into one brotherhood, where there was neither Jew nor Gentile, bond or free, male or female, for they were all one in Christ Jesus. If any of these had possessed heathen slaves, their own safety must have led them to set them free at once, as they might have informed against them at any time, and the heathen magistrates would have seized the Christian masters and cast them into prison. Must not then every reasonable man see that Roman slavery could not exist in any society so constituted and conditioned as were the Apostolic Churches?

III. The instruction given to the people by the Apostles.

The Apostles were appointed to be *witnesses*; were to testify what they had seen and heard; were to teach all things, which Christ had commanded them. They understood the great and fundamental laws, which Christ published for the government of his kingdom, which was to be diverse from all other kingdoms. With this knowledge in full view could they have admitted into the Church anything, that looked like monarchy, or aristocracy, or slavery, without becoming traitors to their Lord? Had not Christ always taught them, that they were all brethren, and that he who would be great, must humble himself, and minister to the others. Here was their *rule*, and they were careful to obey it. Hence as soon as the spirit was poured out, and converts were multiplied, we find the rich sold their possessions and the poor were supplied; so that all things were common among them. And in the very first church act, the people were called upon to select the persons, who should act as deacons and take care of the poor. Thus the great principle of brotherhood, or equality was recognized, and ingrafted into the organization of the Christian churches. This was the organic bond, that bound them together.—There was then no more room in the church for Roman slavery, than for Roman popery. Both were excluded by a fundamental law; and neither could enter without corrupting the church, and violating its fundamental regulations. It was required as an essential condition that all, who entered the visible kingdom of Christ should be born of God. They were to be crucified to the world; though living in the world, they were not to live after the world. The Apostles might be deceived, and hypocrites might, and did get into the church; but it was their constant object to add to the church such as should be saved, to keep the church pure, to execute upon offenders the laws of Christ, to keep Christians unspotted from the world, to form a holy nation, a peculiar people, to show forth the praises of the Lord. And these were all required to mortify their lusts, to love as brethren, to be ready to every good work, building up themselves in their most holy faith. The Apostles inculcated humility, purity, meekness, gentleness, sobriety, compassion, kindness, benevolence, justice, humanity, and a readiness to forgive injuries. They laid the axe at the root of ambition, pride, love of money, grandeur, and all worldly greatness; insisted that Christians were not *their own*, that their master and treasure were in Heaven; that the rich must not trust in their riches, but do good, be rich in good works, ready to distribute, willing to communicate, and esteem it more blessed to give, than to receive. Christians were also required to remember the poor, to remember those that were afflicted and in bonds, to love the brotherhood, and to be ready to lay down their lives for Christ. Their attention was turned away from this world, and directed toward Heaven, their eternal rest, and they were reminded that their time was short, the Judge was at the door, and that they must soon give account of their stewardship. Could a society of holy men living together as brethren, under such instructions, tolerate Roman slavery among them, live upon the unrequited labor of others, and claim the members of the body of Christ as their property? As well might fire congeal water; or Satan reign in Heaven.—Dr. Fuller was correct, when he admits that wherever the gospel was preached, the system of Roman slavery was extirpated from among the disciples. This fact was true, and those who plant themselves on that rock, will not be shaken.

"Organic Sins."

The discussion taken between "organic" and individual sins, is something like what is recorded of Brown the founder of the Brownites, who at one time was a bitter opponent of Episcopalianism, but afterwards recanted. Subsequent to his relapse he was once called to account for beating his wife; and Mr. Brown "took a distinction," saying, that he chastised the woman not as his wife, but as a "curst old woman." A D. D. denounces slavery as a terrible abomination—a slaveholder protests against such severity levelled at himself, being, in his own eyes, a very estimable *individual*. "My dear sir," quoth the D. D. "I take a distinction, and speak of the "organic sin," and not of the individual practice." "More nice than wise," concludes the slaveholder, "but if that distinction will satisfy your conscience, your servility suits my purpose, as it secures my good standing in the Church."

"Keep your quills down and we can live in the same hole," as the rattlesnake said to the porcupine.—*Utica Liberty Press.*

☞ *The First Thanksgiving* in Massachusetts was appointed by the "General Court and Assistants" of the Old Colony as early as 1666—near two hundred years ago.

From the Morning Star.

Anniversary of the F. W. Baptist Anti-Slavery Society.

The F. W. Baptist Anti-Slavery Society met at Lowell, Mass., Oct. 16, 1845.

The meeting was called to order by the Recording Secretary.

1. Chose Eld. Ransom Dunn, Chairman.
2. Prayer was offered by Eld. John Fullonton.
3. Appointed a committee of three, to nominate officers for the ensuing year, viz: Bros. P. S. Burbank, Wm. Burr and S. Curtis.
4. Chose a committee of four, to prepare business for the meeting, viz: Bros. J. Chaney, E. Noyes, M. W. Burlingame, and S. Whitney.

The committee on nomination of officers reported as follows, which was adopted.

Ransom Dunn, *President.*
S. Whitney, B. S. Manson, John Stevens, } *Vice Presidents.*
John Fullonton, *Cor. Secretary.*
Daniel P. Cilley, *Rec. Secretary.*
William Burr, *Treasurer.*

Executive Committee. R. Dunn, J. Fullonton, Daniel P. Cilley, J. E. Davis, W. H. Waldron, Tobias Foss, M. W. Burlingame, and P. Folsom.

6. Adopted the following resolutions.

Resolved, That slavery under all circumstances is opposed *to the Divine Will.*

Whereas, the principles of our holy religion do abundantly sustain the sentiments of our Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal, and are by their Creator endowed with inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. And whereas, slavery is a violation of those principles; therefore

Resolved, That it is our duty to seek its entire overthrow, by all consistent moral and political means, equally as republicans and as Christians.

Resolved, That, in view of the untold wrongs of three millions of our fellow-men enslaved in these United States—the just and merited contempt of the civilized world, beneath which our national character is fast sinking, and the kindling wrath of a just God which is rapidly accumulating against our guilty nation; it is the imperious duty of all the true friends of God and man, and especially the professed members of the church of Christ, unceasingly to put forth all proper effort for the immediate and entire overthrow of American Slavery, until that very desirable object be accomplished.

Resolved, That we deeply regret that the American church, both in her ministry and laity, are so indifferent to the existence of American Slavery, which blights the piety of the church, holds up our professions of a holy religion to the scorn of infidels, and throws a mighty barrier in the way of the triumphs of the gospel.

Resolved, That we consider it the duty of every Freewill Baptist minister, when he gives the invitation at the communion table, to except all slaveholders, and those who intentionally justify the system of American Slavery.

REV. JOSHUA LEAVITT.

This heroic, able, and true-hearted veteran in the cause of human rights, has been, perhaps, more wickedly and cruelly assailed by the foul birds and beasts of the pro-slavery political parties, and of the pro-slavery ecclesiastical compacts,—than any other individual of the Liberty party. As he was faithful to the cause of truth and humanity, he was necessarily severe in his rebukes of the enemies of both. He stripped off their *disguises* with a bold and dexterous hand,—and of course he was assailed, in every direction, by the cawing rooks, the barking wolves, and the hissing serpents of Slavery.

Since the daily Chronicle was discontinued, sundry *magnanimous* editors of the pro-slavery papers particularly among the Whigs—have seized the occasion of his misfortune to insult and wound the feelings of Mr. Leavitt. In this class of characters we find the Salem Register acting a rather conspicuous part.—Something not very unlike that of the *cur*, insulting the caged lion.

This Register,—an ultra and very abusive Whig paper,—the other day, improved the occasion of announcing the suspension of the Chronicle for lack of means to carry it on,—to *twit* Mr. Leavitt (*not on facts*) but about mere *fabrications*, which he *intended should pass for truth*, viz: about his "gold pencil cases, gold watches, three hundred dollar horses, extravagance, humbug," &c. To all which, Mr. Leavitt, after remarking that he has not the slightest objection to the slanderer's telling all he knows about his personal habits,—goes on to use him up in the following cool and conclusive manner.

"The only pencil case I have or ever had, (says Mr. Leavitt) is a silver one I bought fifteen years ago, and since its machinery was worn out, I have used pencils set in wood.—Thirty years ago, my father gave me a silver watch, the only relic of an honored uncle whose name I bear, and which that uncle purchased twenty-five years before, when he was a common sailor in Liverpool. It is a good watch, and will keep time long after the emancipated slaves of this country shall have passed their judgment on my labors and those who malign me. It is the only watch I ever had. The last and best horse I ever owned, was sold in 1829, seventeen years ago, for $75—his just value. As to "extravagance" in other respects, the only bit of Broadcloth I have purchased for myself in more than two years, is a coat which I expect to pay for out of my wages in the course of this month. I have not expended $50 on my wardrobe since I started the Morning Chronicle.—My family arrangements are equally frugal. I usually walk the road to and from my house at Cambridgeport, two miles, and bring my provisions for the day in my pocket. My own mind acquits me of the charge of extravagance."

It is easy to explain this new outbreak of personal abuse—the public mind of Massachusetts must be prepared in season to give one more vote for HENRY CLAY, the slaveholder, the duelist, the author of the Missouri compromise, and the Tariff compromise, the abolition orator of 1839—the president of the Colonization Society."

If the enemies of Mr. Leavitt are *capable of blushing*, now is their time. If they want a more honest, or a more disinterested and self-sacrificing politician, we know not where they will find him.—*Hampshire Herald.*

A man driving a load of hay into New York on Thursday, was smoking his pipe, by which the hay was set on fire and entirely consumed. Oh! the beauties of the pipe!

From the New Orleans Times, 18th inst.

Horrible Affair at St. Louis.

Last evening, at about half-past 7 o'clock, a loud report of fire arms suddenly drew the attention of all within the bar room of the St. Louis Hotel, which is usually very crowded at that hour in this season of the year. A rush took place towards the spot whence the noise proceeded, and a man was found extended on the floor in the last agonies of death from a pistol shot which had been just discharged. The person thus wounded was found to be Captain Carson, who formerly commanded a steamboat on the Lake, the Giraffe, and was lately harbor master at the new basin.

The individual who shot him is Mr. Wadsworth, member of the House of Representatives, from the Plaquemines. The facts connected with this tragic occurrence are these: About six weeks ago the parties met by chance at Hewlett's City Exchange Hotel, when a difficulty occurred between them, in which Capt. Carson, as we are told, received some severe usage. Yesterday evening, the two individuals met again, when drinking at the bar of the St. Louis Hotel. Capt. Carson recognizing his adversary, stepped up to him, and accosted him thus—"Do you intend to give me that satisfaction which I have a right to demand?" The other replied—"What kind of satisfaction do you want?"

At this moment, Capt. Carson, who it appears had his hands in his pockets, drew one of them out, and making a gesture, was about to rejoin, when Mr. Wadsworth instantly shot him with a Colt's six-barrelled revolving pistol. The shot entered the left breast of the unfortunate man, broke one of his ribs, and perforated the heart. He died in less than two minutes, without uttering a syllable. Mr. Wadsworth surrendered to Mr. D. Augustin, Sheriff, and was forthwith lodged in the parish prison. On Mr. Wadsworth's person was found a bowie knife, besides the instrument with which the dreadful deed was done. They are deposited in the Police Office, First Municipality.

Five barrels of the pistol out of the six were found loaded. The deceased had nothing but a small pocket knife of three blades in his possession. Coroner Ramos held an inquest over the body at 9 o'clock, when Drs. Thomas Viounet, Landreux and Pecquet, made an examination, and delivered in a report, in accordance with what we have stated above. The ball was not found. Verdict, "Came by his death from a pistol fired by the prisoner." Captain Carson, we are happy to say, leaves no wife or family to mourn his untimely end. He was a widower, without children.

A Sad Case.

By a letter from St. Louis, dated October 14th we learn that at that time a colored man, aged about 35, who some years ago ran away from Slavery, was confined in the jail at that place. After his escape, he reached Canada, but finally located in Michigan, where by most laborious effort, he acquired a small property worth about $2000. Recently, he returned to Missouri, with a view to rescue his wife, who was still in slavery, but he was unfortunately seized, and thrown into jail. At the date of the letter he was in the hands of a negro-trader, who was about carrying him in a few days to the far South. Some effort was made to save him, by raising the money demanded for him, $600. but the trader swore that he would not sell him just to run loose among the abolitionists—he was too shrewd, and a dangerous fellow to be at large. By this time the poor fellow is in the South, unless he has baffled his keepers. Such men wont stay, *"put."*—*Cincinnati Herald.*

From the True [New Hampshire] Democrat.

CHARLES G. ATHERTON.

"Had any Southern man betrayed the rights of the South as that fellow has the rights of the North, by G—d he never should have left that Hall alive." Such was the exclamation of a haughty Southerner within ear-shot of a friend of ours, when Charles G. Atherton introduced his first most infamous gag-law into Congress. This man—whose course in Congress in reference to the sacred right of petition, and the demands of humanity for an unfortunate and crushed portion of God's creatures, merits only the unmitigated scorn and contempt of every freeman in New England—we perceive is announced to address the Democracy of this region on the 17th inst. at this place. He who has become notorious the Union over, as the most servile Northern sycophant that ever crouched at the feet, and pandered to the insatiate lust of the slave power in Congress—who first placed his foot on the sacred right of petition, and has time and again spurned and trampled the prayers to Congress, that have borne our signatures, and that of hosts of men and women of this vicinity, for constitutional justice for the oppressed and wronged in the land—this man will, on the 17th instant, address our citizens on the sacred principles of Democracy. With the same propriety might Gibbs, the pirate, be sent amongst us to lecture on the principles of morality. Charles G. Atherton sent to lecture freemen, every one of whom he has aided to gag according to law—every one of whom he has stripped of the freedom of speech—the right even to pray to their servants for a redress of grievances! Here is no place for him. If he must lecture on Democracy, let him go south where he is appreciated, and there, in sight of human flesh auctions—within sight of the manacled bondman, and where his voice might appropriately mingle with the hiss of the driver's lash, and the captive's shriek—there let him preach Democracy! In free New Hampshire, and as *one of her politicians*, he deserves only contempt and scorn. He soils the very ground on which he treads. We speak of him only as a public, and not as a private man, and here we speak plainly. We hate and denounce the tyrant wherever found.

A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—Speaking of Mr. McConnell, of Alabama, a Washington letter writer says:

"The honorable gentleman reached town today, dressed in a most singular and outlandish style. He had on a pair of high-legged boots, coming up to his knees. His pantaloons were of buckskin and the legs were thrust inside his boots. His coat was white, and his cap was of rough bear-skin. He immediately commenced a grand spree in honor of his re-election, and he has spent the day I am told in revisiting his old haunts. Of such are some of the legislators of this free and happy land.

☞ How readily should we forgive those who offend us, if we consider how much our heavenly Father has forgiven us!

Political Department.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

After a brief allusion to the unexampled advancement of the country in all the elements of national greatness, the inestimable civil and religious blessings with which we are favored and our obligations to the Supreme Ruler of the universe, the attention of Congress is called to our foreign relations, a subject occupying a large portion of the message.

Texas.

I communicate to Congress the correspondence between the Secretary of State and our Charge de' Affairs in Texas—and also the correspondence of the latter with the authorities of Texas—together with the official documents transmitted by him to his own government.

The terms of annexation which were offered by the United States having been accepted by Texas, the public faith of both parties is solemnly pledged to the compact of their union. Nothing remains to consummate the event, but the passage of an act by Congress to admit the State of Texas into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States.

Strong reasons exist why this should be done at an early period of the session. * * *

As soon as the act to admit Texas as a State shall be passed, the union of the two republics will be consummated by their own voluntary consent.

This accession to our territory has been a bloodless achievement. No arm of force has been raised to produce the result. The sword has had no part in the victory. We have not sought to extend our territorial possessions by conquest, or our republican institutions over a reluctant people. It was the deliberate homage of each people to the great principles of our federative union.

Mexico.

I regret to inform you that our relations with Mexico, since your last session, have not been of the amicable character which it is our desire to cultivate with all foreign nations.—On the sixth day of March last, the Mexican envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States made a formal protest, in the name of his government, against the joint resolution passed by Congress, "for the annexation of Texas to the United States," which he chose to regard as a violation of the rights of Mexico, and, in consequence of it, he demanded his passports.

Since that time Mexico has, until recently, occupied an attitude of hostility towards the United States—has been marshalling and organizing armies, issuing proclamations and avowing the intention to make war on the United States, either by an open declaration, or by invading Texas. Both the Congress and Convention of the people of Texas invited this Government to send an army into that territory, to protect and defend them against the menaced attack. The moment the terms of annexation, offered by the United States, were accepted by Texas, the latter became so far a part of our country, as to make it our duty to afford such protection and defence. I therefore deemed it proper, as a precautionary measure, to order a strong squadron to the coasts of Mexico, and to concentrate an efficient military force on the western frontier of Texas. Our army was ordered to take position in the country between the Nueces and the Del Norte, and to repel any invasion of the Texan territory which might be attempted by the Mexican forces. Our squadron in the gulf was ordered to co-operate with the army. But though our army and navy were placed in a position to defend our own, and the rights of Texas, they were ordered to commit no act of hostility against Mexico, unless she declared war, or was herself the aggressor by striking the first blow. The result has been, that Mexico has made no aggressive movement, and our military and naval commanders have executed their orders with such discretion, that the peace of the two republic has not been disturbed.

The President devotes considerable space to the indemnities due the citizens of the U. States for unredressed injuries inflicted by the Mexican authorities upon the persons and property of our citizens. The April and July instalments have not been paid. He says:—

As these instalments appear never to have been actually paid by the government of Mexico to the agent, and as that government has not therefore been released so as to discharge the claim, I do not feel myself warranted in directing payment to be made to the claimants out of the treasury, without further legislation. Their case is, undoubtedly, one of much hardship; and it remains for Congress to decide whether any, and what, relief ought to be granted to them.

Oregon.

The President states that three unsuccessful attempts have been made to settle this question;—that these took place in London in 1818, 1824, and 1826. The agreement for joint occupancy therefore was renewed, to continue until either party should give one year's notice for its termination.

In these attempts to adjust the controversy, the parallel of the forty-ninth degree of north latitude had been offered by the United States to Great Britain, and in those of 1818 and 1826, Columbia river south of that latitude. The parallel of the forty-ninth degree, from the Rocky Mountains to its intersection with the north-easternmost branch of the Columbia, and thence down the channel of that river to the sea, had been offered by Great Britain, with an addition of a small detached territory north of the Columbia. Each of these propositions had been rejected by the parties respectively.

In 1843 the offers of 1818 and 1826 to Britain were renewed, and the negotiation transferred to Washington.

Accordingly, on the twenty-sixth of August, 1844, the British Plenipotentiary offered to divide the Oregon territory by the forty-ninth parallel of North latitude, from the Rocky mountains to the point of its intersection with the North-easternmost branch of the Columbia river, and thence down that river to the sea; leaving the free navigation of the river to be enjoyed in common by both parties—the country South of this line to belong to the United States, and that north of it to Great Britain.

At the same time he proposed, in addition, to yield to the United States a detached territory, North of the Columbia, extending along the Pacific and the Straits of Fuca, from Bulfinch's harbor inclusive, to Hood's canal, and to make free to the United States any port or ports South of latitude forty-nine degrees, which they might desire, either on the main-land or on Quadra and Vancouver's Island. With the exception of the free ports, this was the same offer which had been made by the British and rejected by the American Government in the negotiation of 1826. This proposition was properly rejected by the American Plenipotentiary on the day it was submitted. This was the only proposition of compromise offered by the British Plenipotentiary. The proposition on the part of Great Britain having been rejected, the British Plenipotentiary requested that a proposal should be made by the United States for "an equitable adjustment of the question."

The offer of settlement on the 49th degree, *without the right of navigating the Columbia*, has been renewed to Britain, and also the right was offered to "any port or ports on the cape of Quadra and Vancouver's Island, south of 49°. This was rejected, and here the question stands.

All attempts at compromise having failed, it becomes the duty of Congress to consider what measures it may be proper to adopt for the security and protection of our citizens now inhabiting, or who may hereafter inhabit Oregon, and for the maintenance of our just title to that territory. In adopting measures for this purpose, care should be taken that nothing be done to violate the stipulations of the convention of 1827, which is still in force. Under that convention, a year's notice is required to be given by either party to the other, before the joint occupancy shall terminate, and before either can rightfully assert or exercise exclusive jurisdiction over any portion of the territory. This notice it would, in my judgment, be proper to give; and I recommend that provision be made by law for giving it accordingly, and terminating, in this manner, the convention of the 6th of August, 1827.

Beyond all question, the protection of our laws and our jurisdiction, civil and criminal, ought to be immediately extended over our citizens in Oregon. They have had just cause to complain of our long neglect in this particular, and have, in consequence, been compelled, for their own security and protection, to establish a provisional government for themselves. Strong in their allegiance and ardent attachment to the United States, they have been thus cast upon their own resources. They are anxious that our laws should be extended over them, and I recommend that this be done by Congress with as little delay as possible.

At the end of the year's notice, should Congress think it proper to make provision for giving that notice, we shall have reached a period when the national rights in Oregon must either be abandoned or firmly maintained. That they cannot be abandoned without a sacrifice of both national honor and interest, is too clear to admit of doubt.

Oregon is a part of the North American continent, to which it is confidently affirmed, the title of the United States is the best now in existence. The British proposition of compromise, which would make the Columbia the line south of forty-nine degrees, with a trifling addition of detached territory to the United States, north of that river, and would leave on the British side two-thirds of the whole Oregon territory, including the free navigation of the Columbia and all the valuable harbors on the Pacific, can never, for a moment, be entertained by the United States, without an abandonment of their just and clear territorial rights, their own self-respect, and the national honor.

Spain, Prussia, &c.

He recommends further legislation by which our treaty with Prussia may be better carried into effect for the settlement of difficulties between captains and crews. Also to abolish the discriminating duties on Spanish vessels, arriving from the Spanish ports, and to refund what has been received under them. Also, that the coffee of Java, imported from Netherlands be placed on the same footing as coffee from Brazil, agreeable to treaty.

Finances.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report to Congress, will communicate a full statement of the condition of our finances. The imports for the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth of June last, were of the value of one hundred and seventeen millions two hundred and fifty-four thousand five hundred and sixty-four dollars. The exports for the same year were of the value of one hundred and fourteen millions six hundred and forty-six thousand six hundred and six dollars. The receipts into the treasury during the same year were twenty-nine millions seven hundred and sixty-nine thousand one hundred and thirty-three dollars and fifty-six cents; of which there were derived from customs, twenty-seven millions five hundred and twenty-eight thousand one hundred and twelve dollars and seventy cents; from sales of public lands, two millions seventy-seven thousand and twenty-two dollars and thirty cents; and from incidental and miscellaneous sources, one hundred and sixty-three thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight dollars and fifty-six cents. The expenditures for the same period were twenty-nine millions nine hundred and sixty-eight thousand two hundred and six dollars and ninety-eight cents; of which, eight millions five hundred and eighty-eight thousand one hundred and fifty-seven dollars and sixty-two cents were applied to the payment of the public debt. The balance in the treasury on the first of July last, was seven millions six hundred and fifty-eight thousand three hundred and six dollars and twenty-two cents.

The amount of the public debt remaining unpaid on the first of October last, was seventeen millions seventy-five thousand four hundred and forty-five dollars and fifty-two cents. Further payments of the public debt would have been made, in anticipation of the period of its reimbursement under the authority conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury by the acts of July twenty-first, 1841, and of April fifteenth, 1842, and March third, 1843, had not the unsettled state of our relations with Mexico menaced hostile collision with that power. In view of such a contingency, it was deemed prudent to retain in the treasury an amount unusually large for ordinary purposes.

Tariff.

A reduction of the tariff of '42 is recommended, and the adoption of the minimum principle strictly, exclusive of all regard to "protection," except as it may be indirectly secured by a revenue tariff. It is not necessary to tax every article all it will bear, or to tax every article at all, for that might be unjust, and produce too much money. The present tariff is unequal, favoring some to the injury of others.

In levying a tariff of duties, Congress exercise the taxing power, and for purposes of revenue may select the objects of taxation.—They may exempt certain articles altogether, and permit their importation free of duty. On others they may impose low duties. In these

classes should be embraced such articles of necessity as are in general use, and especially such as are consumed by the laborer and the poor, as well as by the wealthy citizen. Care should be taken that all the great interests of the country, including manufactures, agriculture, commerce, navigation, and the mechanic arts, should, as far as may be practicable, derive equal advantages from the incidental protection which a just system of revenue duties may afford. Taxation, direct or indirect, is a burden, and it should be so imposed as to operate as equally as may be, on all classes, in the proportion of their ability to bear it. To make the taxing power an actual benefit to one class, necessarily increases the burden of the others beyond their proportion, and would be manifestly unjust.

If these views be correct, it remains to inquire how far the tariff act of 1842 is consistent with them. That many of the provisions of that act are in violation of the cardinal principles here laid down, all must concede. The rates of duty imposed by it on some articles are prohibitory, and on others so high as greatly to diminish importations, and to produce a less amount of revenue than would be derived from lower rates. They operate as "protection merely," to one branch of "domestic industry," by taxing other branches.

The well known fact that the tariff act of 1842 was passed by a majority of one vote in the Senate, and two in the House of Representatives, and that some of those who felt themselves constrained, under the peculiar circumstances existing at the time, to vote in its favor, proclaimed its defects, and expressed their determination to aid in its modification on the first opportunity, affords strong and conclusive evidence that it was not intended to be permanent, and of the expediency and necessity of its thorough revision.

In recommending to Congress a reduction of the present rates of duty, and a revision and modification of the act of 1842, I am far from entertaining opinions unfriendly to the manufacturers. On the contrary, I desire to see them prosperous, as far as they can be so, without imposing unequal burdens on other interests. The advantage under any system of indirect taxation, even within the revenue standard, must be in favor of the manufacturing interest; and of this no other interest will complain.

I recommend to Congress the abolition of the minimum principle, or assumed, arbitrary, and false values, and of specific duties, and the substitution in their place of ad valorem duties, as the fairest and most equitable indirect tax which can be imposed. By the ad valorem principle, all articles are taxed according to their cost or value, and those which are of inferior quality, or of small cost, bear only the just proportion of the tax with those which are of superior quality or greater cost. The articles consumed by all are taxed at the same rate. A system of ad valorem revenue duties, with proper discriminations and proper guards against frauds in collecting them, it is not doubted, will afford ample incidental advantages to the manufacturers, and enable them to derive as great profits as can be derived from any other regular business. It is believed that such a system, strictly within the revenue standard, will place the manufacturing interests on a stable footing, and inure to their permanent advantage; while it will, as nearly as may be practicable, extend to all the great interests of the country the incidental protection which can be afforded by our revenue laws. Such a system, when once firmly established, would be permanent, and not be subject to the constant complaints, agitations, and changes which must ever occur, when duties are not laid for revenue, but for the "protection merely" of a favored interest.

The Public Lands.

Under our present land system, limiting the minimum price at which the public lands can be entered to one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, large quantities of lands of inferior quality remain unsold, because they will not command that price. * * * *

With the view to the sale and settlement of these inferior lands, I recommend that the price be graduated and reduced below the present minimum rate, confining the sales at the reduced prices to settlers and cultivators, in limited quantities.

I recommend the continuance of the policy granting pre-emptions in its most liberal extent, to all those who have settled, or may hereafter settle, on the public lands. It is the true policy of the government to afford facilities to its citizens to become the owners of small portions of our vast public domain at low and moderate rates.

Indian Tribes.

Our relations with the Indian tribes are of a favorable character. The policy of removing them to a country designed for their permanent residence, west of the Mississippi and without the limits of the organized States and Territories, is better appreciated by them than it was a few years ago; while education is now attended to, and the habits of civilized life are gaining ground among them.

The Navy.

It is believed that at all our foreign stations the honor of our flag has been maintained, and that, generally, our ships of war have been distinguished for their good discipline and order. I am happy to add, that the display of maritime force which was required by the events of the summer, has been made wholly within the usual appropriations for the service of the year, so that no additional appropriations are required.

Considering an increased naval force, and especially of steam vessels, corresponding with our growth and importance as a nation, and proportioned to the increased and increasing naval power of other nations, of vast importance as regards our safety, and the great and growing interests to be protected by it, I recommend the subject to the favorable consideration of Congress.

Constitutional Treasury.

Entertaining the idea that "the separation of the moneys of the government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the government and the rights of the people," I recommend to Congress that provision be made by law for such separation, and that a constitutional treasury be created for the safe keeping of the public money.—The constitutional treasury recommended is designed as a secure depository for the public money without any power to make loans or discounts, or to issue any paper whatever as a currency or circulation. I cannot doubt that such a treasury as was in contemplation by the constitution, should be independent of all banking corporations.

Post Office Department.

It will be seen that the income from postages will fall short of the expenditures for the year between one and two millions of dollars. This deficiency has been caused by the reduction of the rates of postage, which was made by the act of the third of March last. No principle has been more generally acquiesced in by the people than that this department should sustain itself by limiting its expenditures to its income. Congress has never sought to make it a source of revenue for general purposes, except for a short period during the last war with Great Britain, nor should it ever become a charge on the general treasury. If Congress shall adhere to this principle, as I think they ought, it will be necessary to curtail the present mail service, so as to reduce the third of March last as to improve its revenues. I invite the attention of Congress to the suggestions of the Postmaster General on this subject, under the belief that such a modification of the late law may be made as will yield sufficient revenue without further calls on the treasury, and with very little change in the present rates of postage.

Attorney General.

It is recommended that the questions which arise in the Patent Office, of importance to inventors, which are now referred to a board, be transferred to the Attorney General, and as the duties of the Attorney General have been much increased within a few years,

I therefore recommend that the Attorney General be placed on the same footing with the heads of the other executive departments, with such subordinate officers provided by law for his department, as may be required to discharge the additional duties which have been or may be devolved upon him.

Closing Paragraph.

The President alludes to the death of Ex-President Jackson, and closes as follows:

I trust it may not be deemed inappropriate to the occasion for me to dwell for a moment on the memory of the most eminent citizen of our country, who, during the summer that is gone by, has descended to the tomb. The enjoyment of contemplating, at the advanced age of near fourscore years, the happy condition of his country, cheered the last hours of Andrew Jackson who departed this life in the tranquil hope of a blessed immortality.—His death was happy, as his life had been eminently useful. He had an unfaltering confidence in the virtue and capacity of the people, and in the permanence of that free government which he had largely contributed to establish and defend. In his language on a similar occasion to the present, "I now commend you, fellow citizens, to the guidance of Almighty God, with a full reliance on His merciful providence for the maintenance of our free institutions; and with an earnest supplication, that whatever errors it may be my lot to commit in discharging the arduous duties which have devolved on me, will find a remedy in the harmony and wisdom of your counsels."

A Democrat's Opinion.

The American Citizen says: "We find a brief report of one of the recent speeches of the Hon. J. P. Hale, in one of our New England exchanges. We clip the following extract to show a Democrat's opinion of the Democratic party:

"He declared that the only question involved in the election of a member of Congress, was the question of slavery—*that it was not so much whether slavery should continue at the South, as whether freedom should be maintained at the North*—that thousands of Democrats in New Hampshire had similar views with himself on this subject, and were only prevented from avowing them by a fear of *splitting the party*—that the great argument used by the 'falsely named democracy of New Hampshire,' to secure the fealty of their deluded followers, was the danger of *splitting the party*. He then declared that a party so entirely debased, so deeply steeped in the very dregs of corruption, as was the democratic party of New Hampshire, as now organised, ought to be split into fragments and scattered to the ends of the earth—to be ground into particles so minute, and blown so far asunder, that nothing short of the power of Omniscience could ever again collect and re-unite them together."

DESIGNS ON HAYTI.

There can be no doubt that the southern slaveholding banditti, with Calhoun at their head, are conspiring for the political dismemberment of the Haitien republic, and its final subjugation by the U. States, for the purpose of re-establishing slavery on its soil. The following article from Bennett's Herald is a fresh display of the cloven foot:—

Recognition of St. Domingo.—It is now ascertained that the object of the late mission of Mr. Hogan, on the part of the U. States, to the Island of San Domingo, was for the purpose of making inquiries and collecting facts, with a view of the independence of that Island being recognized by this administration. The Washington correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser states, that in the event of the independence of the Dominican Republic being acknowledged by the administration, that we will be obliged to receive a colored minister and colored consuls. This is not so, and it shows that some of the Washington correspondents have not access to the means of acquiring correct information, and that their statements are not to be relied upon. The Spanish half of the island of St. Domingo contains a population of about 250,000, and the fact is, that more than half of these are, whites, of the Spanish race and the remaining half are mulattoes—a mixture of the natives with the old Spanish inhabitants; and there is no reason, therefore, to suppose that in the event of our recognising its independence, we will have to receive colored representatives; but, on the contrary, they will be whites.

We see no reason why the independence of that republic should not be recognized by the administration, and we hope it will be during the ensuing session of Congress.

Postmaster General's Report.

The number of Postmasters appointed during the year ending June 30, 1845, was 3033; deaths and resignations 1897; removals 753; commissions expired 14; new Post Offices 352.

During the year, 516 contractors were fined to the amount of $10,521 50.

Revenue was	$4,289,841 80
Expenditures	4,320,731 99

The Postmaster General anticipates a falling off of 45 per cent the current year, in the profits of the department and a diminution of means of $1,328,997. Over 2000 Postmasters resigned on account of the new law.

Contrary to the hopes of the country, the Postmaster General recommends a restoration of the single sheet system, or a reduction of the weight of a single letter to a quarter of an ounce, and the following increase in the rate of postage, to continue in operation till the end of the year 1848, after which he proposes to return to present rates:

For single letters,		5 cents under 50 miles.
Do	do	10 cents between 50 and 300 miles
Do	do	15 cents over 300 miles.

Mr. Johnson recommends the former rates on newspapers, periodicals, &c. with right to send them out of the mail; a pre-payment of letters in all cases; a limit to the number of exchange papers between editors; the restriction of franking privileges to the old ground.

The saving from former rates in New England and New York, in transportation, the current year, is $232,732. The Railroad service is only one-tenth of the whole while they charge one-fifth of the whole. Should there be a similar saving in letting the contracts in the other districts to that effected in the Northern, it will amount in 1847, '48 and '49 to $1,005 732

Morse's Telegraph to Baltimore, with Professor Morse's salary, costs $[illegible]44, and the

Correspondence.

RESPONSE No. 2.

P. S. Inclosed is three dollars for two copies of the Standard, which please direct, one to John B. Mannin, East Pittsfield, and the other to William C. Stinson, Pittsfield.—In addition to your proposed gratuity of fifty Great Eastern Convention Addresses, please forward half a dollar's worth Cincinnati Addresses; and I will forward the pay the first opportunity. Our cause here is ONWARD;—opposition is constantly growing weaker.

Yours in much haste.
Wm. C. Stinson.

RESPONSE No. 3.

Charlotte, Dec. 3, 1845.

Mr. Willey, Sir:—Thomas Annas wishes to become a subscriber to the Liberty Standard. Also Freeman Fisher. Please send copies of the Address, &c., and I will circulate them without delay.

Yours in the good cause,
Ebenezer Fisher.

For the Liberty Standard.

Friend Willey:—Though weary, after a close day's labor for the slave; I sit me down to communicate some brief intelligence for the encouragement of fellow laborers in the same field.

Having been suddenly attacked with disease near the commencement of my Anti-Texas efforts, I have fallen somewhat behind time. I am endeavoring to redeem time by double diligence; and thus far with most cheering success. Democrats *generally* declaring, that they *never intended* to vote for Texas *with slavery*, the declarations of their leaders to that effect notwithstanding.

From present appearances hereabouts, and through the free states generally; all that is requisite to obtain the signature of a majority of voters to our remonstrance against Texas *with slavery*, is a little persevering effort.—There is now good reason to believe, that one week's diligent labor in each town, on an average, might yet save this nation from the degrading, damning consummation of this demonial project.

And shall this trifling exertion be wanting? The highest considerations to which the human mind ever aspired forbid it. The most sacred ties which bind the human family one to another, and each to higher intelligences forbid it. Is there an individual Liberty man in the country, who has bread to last him a week, that would think this too great a sacrifice for the accomplishment of so noble an object? Then shame on him!—and what excuse can be found for those whose graneries are well filled; if *they* hesitate to take the field with a determination not to quit it while a sheaf is yet to be gleaned.

Never since the opening of the Texas campaign, has such an opportunity presented, for *effectual* opposition to that detestable scheme as the present. The American people are at length in some good measure aroused, not only to the iniquity of the whole affair; but to the reckless profligacy of our government in carrying it forward. These things can no longer be blinked out of sight. What means all this hue and cry? This rallying of fleets and armies from one extremity of the Union to the other, against poor *distracted, priest-ridden, imbecile* Mexico? This rallying of *thousands*, where hundreds were amply adequate for any probable emergency, but that slaveholders may strut in uniform, and the southern pocket, emptied by idleness and profligacy may be replenished at the expense of hard-working freemen of the North?—These questions are now being better understood than ever before; and let them be answered by northern freemen, in a voice, that shall fall on the ear of the recreant representatives in yonder Capitol, like seven fold peals of *thunder;* and the work is *done;* our country is saved. Where are our good neighbors the Whigs, at this important crisis; will they not *now* evince the sincerity of their professions, by reducing them to practice, and uniting *their* efforts in the *general* struggle?

The present favorable opportunity so far as annexation is concerned is a brief one.—What is done must be done quickly. Our opponents, are aware of their critical position, and will steal the march on us if we slumber. *Awake!* then freemen, in the name of all that's sacred in Earth or Heaven, AWAKE!! and show yourselves worthy of the high prerogative conferred upon you by nature's God; and Heaven will bless your endeavors.

W. C. S.

Pittsfield, Dec. 3, 1845.

For the Liberty Standard.

LETTER FROM "PLAINDEALER."

Dear Bro. Willey:—Your "liberal offer" to furnish the "*Address gratis*" to towns that add new subscribers to your list, seems like an offer to abate a man's parish tax if he will consent to pay his State and County taxes.—What right have you, in justice, to complain of meagre support, and furnish reading "*gratis*" to those whose duty it is to pay for it?—Or are you speculating from the pockets of honest men who scorn to beg while others dig for them, to enable you to give to those who are willing to eat while others work for them?

Has it come to this, that 5,000 Liberty men of Maine must be appealed to *the second time*, to pay for 5,000 copies of such an excellent extra sheet as you offer them at *three-fourths of a cent apiece!* If so, do get up something not quite so rich and costly that you can afford 2½ mills cheaper, and see if the "*whole souled abolitionists*" would *split the copper* with you and let you have *half* a cent for the *great cause of emancipation of three millions of* Americans!

Half the sacrifice of property by the men who voted for Birney *for Liberty's sake*, which the poor, pitiable, deluded Millerites have made *for conscience sake*, would destroy slavery in a single year. And none of the Millerites have as yet *starved to death!* Nor have they endured half as much suffering as the same number of slaves in the mean time. Dr. Beecher says, "The Millerites have shown us what effect upon households and families the idea of a constantly impending separation must have; and a final separation impends over every slave family, as the day of judgment was thought to hang over them." Remember the slave as bound with him do we, when Liberty men refuse to pay a single cent a piece to purchase the only weapons of truth that can be wielded to break the bondmen's chains! On my return from the Great Eastern Convention I sent to one of the most eminent lawyers of your neighborhood a copy of the Resolutions. He wrote back—the only objection the bitterest enemy could make—that "it was easier to pass those resolutions than to strike off the chains from the bondman!" I took the liberty to reply, that if those resolutions did not "strike off the chains of the bondman" "*they would fall heavily on the northern serviles who preach Democracy and practice despotism!*" Let the massive and weighty arguments contained in your little extra be read by every voter in the State, and we should need no more "resistance to tyrants" at present. I do not by any means object to your soliciting subscribers in connection with the circulation of the "Address."—Shame on the Liberty men of Maine, if they do not double your list the coming winter! I trust you have given them '*Addresses gratis*' enough to induce them to do this. If any stingy lazy, hangeron need more, first take off the ad and then give it to them.

I ask why is it that when our presses announce the appearance of valuable documents the response is so feeble and the demand so low? One reason is, most of the labor of the enterprise so far has been done by *unpaid* lecturers and "*underfed*" editors. We have not been educated right. "Addresses" have been "gratis"—we should have paid for them. Important information has been given us often without a "thank ye" in return. We have not maintained "*decent honesty*" much less self denial. Is not this wicked? What a "*confounded hypocrite*" the professed liberty man must see himself to be who, when asked how much he contributes yearly to sustain the cause—is compelled to answer "nothing except now and then a poor, little, heartless, fruitless *prayer*. Don't take a Liberty paper—forgot to stop his pro-slavery paper when the year came round and can't take two. Don't give to the Union or Canada Missions. Don't pay lecturers for the work they do, for they come without asking; and our minister and doctor are lecturing all the time and never *name* a contribution. The *lawyer* even does this little business "*gratis*." But now, brother, here is a poser for you. The ADDRESS won't come without money somewhere. You can't get *Miss "Gratis"* without paying *Mr. Standard*. So drive around town and get two subscribers to the Standard. If you can't do that, raise a dollar or two for the Address. If you *won't* do this, ask friend Willey to furnish one for every liberty voter in your town at my expense, as he is *used* to trusting me.

Plaindealer.

Correspondence from Mass.

Boston, Dec. 1, 1845.

Bro. Willey:—I arrived here Saturday morning, and as usual took lodgings at the Marlboro' Hotel. There are but few strangers in the city, and business I should think was somewhat dull.

Saturday evening I went to the Tremont Temple to hear the music of the Philharmonic Society. It was their first concert for the season. At an early hour the Temple was crowded with the gay and the fashionable of this "Athens of America." The profusion of red worn by the ladies for shawls, cravats, and scarfs, gave to the audience a brilliant appearance,—while on every hand were to be seen women with "broidered hair, and gold, and pearls, and costly array," and quizzing glasses of curious and costly workmanship, and all the other paraphernalia of fashion and folly. As I cast my eye over the dense mass of human beings, I could not avoid contrasting them with those who were there on the 31st of October. Here were the bright, the gay, the beautiful in the world's estimation,—the lordly aristocrat, the dandy, the fashionable loafer,—ladies of every description from the rich heiress to the poor but gaudy imitator of what passes for worth,—amateurs in every *popular* science, and stockjobbers in all the current trash of the times. Oh how poorly did all this compare with the Eastern Convention,—the stern unbending integrity, and firm resolve of those who then filled the House,—the array of talent and high moral worth which crowded the stage on that occasion. In numbers there was not much difference,—but then the welfare of our country, the good of humanity had brought the people together,—now the gift upon the altar was but another sacrifice to the vanities of the world.

Of the character of the music I do not pretend to be a competent judge. That it was performed *scientifically* I do not doubt; and some Clarionet and Bugle Solos by the Messrs. Kendall, were exceedingly beautiful. But most of the music had an air of affectation about it that was anything but pleasing to one whose taste had not been moulded into the fastidious spirit of the day. The introduction upon the Organ forcibly brought to my mind the cast iron Piano so ludicrously hit off in a late number of your paper.

Sunday I went to hear Mr. Kirk in the forenoon, and Dr. Beecher in the afternoon. Mr. Kirk repeated his Thanksgiving sermon. His manner of preaching is more simple, and his matter more faithful than, from his popularity, I had supposed.

I had never seen Dr. Beecher before, and I can hardly tell what were my preconceptions of him. When several years ago I was adrift in my religious opinions, and more than half inclined to be a Baptist, I chanced to read his article on the subject of baptism, published in the Biblical Repository, and from the erudition and research there displayed, I formed a high estimate of the man. But having lately read his letters on Organic Sins, I must confess that I was disappointed, not so much in the sentiments, as in the ability with which they were supported. His sermon on this occasion I have no wish to criticise, though I find that he, as well as others, is not altogether free from that spirit which is gaining currency, which cumbers up all religious teaching "with the vain babblings of science, falsely so called." I apprehend that a great deal of the "*wisdom* of this world," will one day be found to be "*foolishness* with God."

I find that customs here, as elsewhere, are changing. Congregations now *sit* during prayers. They rise, and remain standing while the choir are performing; but no sooner does the minister begin his invocations than they all sit down. I am not the advocate of any particular attitude during public worship, —but the peculiar reasons that have thus operated to change the customs of our fathers, I do not understand. They are, however, probably well known to those who are initiated into the *arcana* of fashionable expediency.

D.

The Pro-Slavery Heresy for which Mr. Graham was deposed, is thus stated:

"1. He teaches that according to the Jewish law, the slave was not reckoned as a man or a woman, but as property. 2. He teaches that the master had the right to beat the slave, and that hardly. 3. He teaches that the master had the right to sell the slave. 4. He teaches that the Head of the Church has authorized the relation between master and slave, involving the right of property not only in the charter, but in all the laws that he has given for the government of the Church."

Plain questions.—Dr. Bond has been writing on the subject of Christian union, in view of which the S. C. Advocate asks him the following questions:

1. Does Dr. Bond regard the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as one of "the evangelical Churches in this Country?"

2. Is he willing to recognize our rank as an 'evangelical Church," and to receive our co-operation in the effort to promote "Christian Union?"

Our opinion is that the Dr. will not find it convenient to answer these questions directly.—*True Wesleyan.*

TEXAS.

Hear John Q. Adams, in his letter to his constituents, dated March 29, 1837;

"If the national government has no right to interfere with the institution of domestic slavery in any of the States, what right has that same government to hang on your neck the millstone of Texian slavery?—reinstituted slavery, in a land where once that curse of God had been extinguished?—slavery restored by fraud and treachery, and the imposture of a painted harlot, usurping the name of freedom?"

John Ross, the Cherokee, has been elected a member of the American Historical Society.

THE STANDARD.

HALLOWELL, Me. DEC. 11, 1845.

THE CAUSE IN MAINE.

The season has nearly arrived when our anniversaries have usually been held, and measures adopted for the promotion of the cause. And we take the liberty to invite the attention of the friends to its condition and necessities in this State. We have passed through the fiery ordeal which slavery imposed on us in 1844, and the natural relapse following it, which has nearly prostrated other parties, but which has not essentially impaired our own, such is its vital energy and goodness. The condition of the cause—consolidated, united, tried, is one of cheering hope. Every thing is now ready for us to go ahead. The state of the public mind is highly favorable, the people generally wish for information, and no considerable obstacle can well be thrown in our way for a year or two to come, during which time we may carry it forward to that point where its triumph will be certain. This is the moment for action—manly and energetic. In the next two years we may carry up our vote to a point quite irresistible by the allied forces of slavery, then the Pole Star State will point the distracted country to the haven of justice and peace.

But to do this, means adequate to such a glorious end must be employed. The effect cannot exceed the cause, and it is vain and childish to expect to carry through this second revolution without the necessary instrumentalities. What then are the proper means additional to those now employed? The first is *money*. No other cause is expected to go forward without funds. The missionary cause is continually raising money,—so is the Bible, the Tract, the Education Society. By a great variety of means the friends of these enterprises are busy in giving and collecting money. That sets the press in motion, sends forth the living advocate, and the cause moves on. So it must be in our case. The press must be enabled to double its power on the public mind, and agencies must be employed to go to the people. Calls are continually coming from all parts of the State for agents to address the people, and this call must be met, for it obviously arises from a clear perception of its necessity.

We will suggest a plan of action for consideration against the time of our State meetings. Form a new State association adapted to all the present wants of the cause, with an annual membership fee of one dollar; (most others have two.) It cannot be doubted that 600 or 800 men and women in the State would join such a society, wealthy men would make larger donations, thus affording a foundation for permanent operations. Let the appropriation of the funds and business of the society be conducted by an able and energetic committee, for agencies and printing. Five hundred dollars only, expended in this way would afford the means of collecting as much more, and thus one dollar do the work of two. Beside lecturing agents, one hundred dollars in a county, with other profits, would keep a colporteur in the field most of the year, selling books, tracts, papers, collecting, and obtaining subscribers to Liberty papers; a vast amount of other labor might be called out, and the efficiency of our cause be at once tripled.

This is the outline of a plan which has received the approbation of some, and we offer it for the consideration of others, and request them to give immediately their views to the public. If the plan is good in itself, will it be sustained? Several towns have already responded *yes*. How will it be with others?—In order to carry it into effect it will be desirable to hold our State meetings as early as possible, and let the county meetings follow as soon as consistent, by means of which it could be carried out and put into operation in a short time. We presume the notice for State meetings will appear next week, after which county notices can follow immediately. The early part of winter is usually the best for such purposes. What say you to this, friends of Liberty in Maine?

BIBLE LAW.

Those who insist that chattel slaveholding is admissible to the church, claim the scriptures for authority, yet they are the first to abandon them in argument. Instead of going to the bible to know what species of servitude are justifiable, they go to pagan statutes and customs. If the bible is "the only rule of faith and practice," let us abide by it. No matter what Roman slavery, or any other heathen practice was; before it can get into the church it must pass the ordeal of *bible law*. *That* is the only law of the church, and it is impartial. When every element of slavery which is opposed to the bible is removed, abolitionists will withdraw their objection to its admission to church relation, and not till then.

On this subject we would invite attention to the argument of Rev. Kiah Bailey on the first page. We regard it as unanswerable.—Mr. B. is an aged and venerable minister, now in Hardwick, Vt., but for many years he was settled in Newcastle, Me., and was one of the earliest advocates for the Seminary at Bangor. He wishes to speak to his brethren in Maine on the subject of slavery, and offered his articles to the Mirror, but they were rejected. We shall publish as far as our columns will permit.

CALL OUT THE YOUNG MEN.

Never had the young men of any other age or country a more glorious field for noble deeds than that before the young men of the United States. May they seasonably perceive it! The liberties of their country are more in danger than when Boston and New York were in possession of British fleets.—Three millions of the poorest and most injured of men reach out their imploring, manacled hands for help to the *young men* of this nation. If they do not constitute a generation ominent for greatness and goodness, it will be because they did not comprehend in season the price put into their hands. Call on the young men.

THE MESSAGE.

The substance of this will be found in this paper. The whole is very long. It is systematic, and shows respectable writing ability in the Cabinet. On many subjects the positions taken will meet the approbation of the country. It has far too much glorification of our own government. Better let our works praise us; if they do not, self-exaltation will only be our shame. The slaveholders understand the importance of haste on the Texas question, and northern serviles will wish to do what they do quickly. The vast expense of enlarging the area of human bondage, incurred the last year, is yet to be sifted out and placed before the country distinctly. If hard working men do not have something to say then, we mistake greatly. The message is calculated to offend other principal nations and provoke alienation and difficulty. Its assumptions of jurisdiction over this continent are futile, and adapted to breed trouble. We bargained for Texas because she was independent; and the objections from every quarter were set aside on that ground. Have not other independent powers as good right to make such bargains as they please as Texas had? Has not Mexico, for example, as much right to annex herself to France, if both parties agree, as Texas had to join us? What business have we with the affairs of foreign nations? This pretence to authority over territory belonging to other nations is impudent and will be resisted.

The dress of the message is calculated for popular effect, and a stranger would suppose we had a government as pure, honest, and perfect as Elysian fancyings, "while within it is full of dead men's bones and all uncleanness." Three millions of suffering people groan under its dreadful weight, persecuted and oppressed beyond the ingenuity of papal tyranny. Their enslavement is the leading idea of the very government that assumes so fair a harlot's dress. The call for a further increase of the Navy is what might have been expected of a slaveholder, the pretence for which is the protection of commerce, while it costs more than all that commerce is worth, besides being a sink of corruption and cancer on the nation. He says nothing about protecting the "peculiar institution," doubtless presuming the avowal in his Inaugural was sufficient to cover his whole administration. Nor can he be commended for the frankness of Mr. Upshur in declaring distinctly that he wants the Navy increased for the benefit of slavery.

It is most deeply to be regretted that the President's Message should be so well adapted to impair international harmony, produce ill will and war, while the olive wreath is beginning to attract the admiration of the world. But a slaveholding government can never tend to peace. The efforts of the fire-eaters to fan the coals of strife with Britain grows out of the opposition of that government to slavery. That offends the slaveholders, and of course, Democracy.

The Reading Room Association.

We have waited for those young gentlemen of the reading room association at the Bangor Seminary to show wherein we have maintained an "unchristian position" with respect to any "institutions of the church," and what institutions they mean; but they evidently deem it wise not to attempt any such thing. As they are a little bashful about explaining for themselves, perhaps it may be a kindness to aid them. How much whiggery had to do with them we do not certainly know.

Our "position" respecting all the "institutions of the church" has been uniform and upright. We have ever cherished a high regard for them as the glory of the age excepting their faults on the matter of slavery. These we have endeavored to expose and correct both as a friend to them, and in faithfulness to our cause. If the gospel is anti-slavery, all its instrumentalities must be. We have sought to extract the influences of slavery from our religious as well as civil institutions, without essentially injuring either, but contributing to their best interests. This these young gentlemen say is "unchristian." *Let them stand there if they can, before the christian community.* The Cincinnati Synod should have consulted those reading room gentlemen, before they ventured to take even more than our "unchristian position." So of a great host of other good men, as well as other religious bodies. Their destiny has gone forth—their doom is written, for a timely warning to all who may come after. So of the press. Those papers which presume to dissent from any position of an "institution of the church," or which publish the sentiments of those who do, will of course receive a Bull from those reading room cardinals. Every anti-slavery paper must be ejected from its holy enclosure, for there is not one in the U. States that holds a different "position" in this case from the Liberty Standard. Let all abolitionists who contemplate going to that Seminary bear in mind that their papers are expelled from the reading room with contempt; and if they have self-respect they would do well to go somewhere else. It is really to be hoped that the respected professors at Bangor will give those young men some very appropriate lectures before they go forth as ministers of the gospel.

We only add this week, this specific charge. *That association, in charging us with wickedness in this case, is guilty of a false and slanderous accusation.*

Just Remark.—The editor of Zion's Advocate makes the following just remarks respecting Dr. Woods' letters on slavery now publishing in the Puritan:

"The South will object to the principles of these letters—the objections at the North will be, that these good and sound principles are interwoven with cautions and reserves to such an extent as to palsy effort."

Every man is supposed to act from his own principles; and if a man's anti-slavery views are not sufficient to impel *him* to action, they are good for nothing for others; and the presumption is that they are not offered with any

design of advancing the cause, but rather to divert it. Men who will *do* nothing against slavery will effect little good by writing about it.

New Hampshire.---Glorious Result!!

Texas democracy is again defeated "in the old granite state," more signally than before. Previous to the September election the papers of that party boasted how the "true and sturdy democracy" would show the traitor, Hale, and all other traitors who dare to resist party law, what their doom is to be. The Argus, Age, Democrat, etc., in this state, called public attention to the awful warning about to be enacted against all refractory slaves to democratic discipline. Behold, and read your doom!

Now the result. In September, New Hampshire—even New Hampshire, which the slaveholder swore would *'bear any thing,'* spurned the Atherton, Hubbard, Texas & Co's. "democracy," by a majority against it of over

1,400.

Since that time there has been little said, except the prediction has been continued that the thing would be put right in November.—Well, November has come, the old slavery-ridden state has aroused like an insulted lion, cast some 15,000 more votes than in September, and prostrated Texas-democracy by a majority against it of about

25,000

making a nett loss of not far from 1600 votes. Texas Woodbury then lacked 521 of an election; now he will fall short perhaps 2,000.—There, gentlemen, is *your* doom! How now about *the people* being in favor of Texas with slavery, as you have alleged? That was *the question*, and the *only* question at issue in the election; and with the whole power of party discipline and attachment, and all the fraud and misrepresentation you could command on your side, the people but slightly informed, and New Hampshire the field of trial, LOOK AT THE RESULT!

Never were the people of New England more deeply insulted than by the representation that they are in favor of guaranteeing slavery to that vast country, then chaining it forever to this Union. Could they have got at the question alone on its merits, eight out of ten would have so decided instantly; and this the party leaders well knew, hence it was smuggled into the presidential contest, wrapped up with other things, the votes obtained, the trap sprung, the leaders shouted, *"We've got your votes gentlemen*, now whistle." The people will learn something from this.

DEMOCRACY.—The Maine Inquirer undertakes to tell what Democracy is; but to make it a little more intelligible we interpolate:

"The Democratic party is actuated by a desire to reform abuses"—

By perpetuating the greatest of all abuses.

"To protect the whole people in their individual and aggregate liberty"—

By robbing one sixth of the people of *all* liberty.

"To establish the important doctrine of the right and capability of the people of self-government"—

By covering three-fourths of our whole territory with slavery.

"That the people are the only rightful source of power"—to enslave such other.—"Democracy seeks the *perfect equality* as well as freedom of all." Slavery must be supported, says Mr. Polk. "It knows no distinction"—except the color of the skin. "She acknowledges no superiors"—except slaveholders. "Her object is to elevate men"—upon the necks of men. "To teach him his rights"—by making him a heathen. "To admonish him at all hazards to maintain them"—by commissioning the army and navy to send the cold lead through their hearts if they attempt it. "To preach to him the great fundamental doctrine that no fortuitous circumstances can elevate one individual over another"—except the condition of the mother. "That all are really as well as theoretically equal"—a falsehood of course. "And that all should be free"—to rob cradles if they choose.

This is Democracy *"as it is."* Is it not beautiful?—glorious?

LOGIC.—So it goes—Liberty party men, Whigs, Democrats, Slaveholders, Kidnappers, all shouting together in praise of "our glorious Union?"—*Liberator.*

So it goes—Liberty men, Whigs, Democrats, Slaveholders, Kidnappers, all shouting together in praise of *Bread.*

STATE CONVENTION.—The official vote of this State on calling a Convention, as declared by the State Canvassers, is for the Convention 213,257; Against 33,860; maj. in favor 179,397. For the amendment to the Constitution in relation to the Removal of Judicial Officers 114,769; Against 3,689; maj. 111,080. For the amendment for the Abrogation of the Property Qualification for Office, 114,900; Against 3,901; maj. 110,999.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The influence of a slaveholding government is illustrated by the fact that a vigorous effort was made by the administration, and the South to prevent the highly necessary measure for a convention in that State to alter the constitution, lest the colored people should be allowed under it to vote on the same terms as others. They were not successful although they drew off a heavy body of both Whigs and Democrats. Slavery is an enemy to free voting, and it was clearly seen that the colored men in that State might take the State out of the hands of the slave-power. Ought such a power to be fostered?

☞ We would again urge every Liberty man to close up the work of obtaining names to the Remonstrance as soon as possible. *It will very soon be too late.* Great numbers have gone from the State already—follow them up one week longer. Don't delay.

☞ Our cherished State anniversaries for Liberty are just at hand. Be ready for them. We must have a rouser this year. The work of the year must be laid out and entered upon, sufficient to give us 10,000 Liberty votes next year.

☞ Our thanks are due to the New York Tribune for a copy of the Message.

The Chicago Daily News, an excellent Liberty Daily, is gratefully received.

☞ We should like to inquire of our western friends whether they have succeeded in getting that yankee notion introduced out there yet of sending editors a Thanksgiving Turkey. We assure them from renewed experience that it is an excellent plan, and we presume from the fine stories of other editors that they will agree with us. Bro. Burleigh of the Conn. Freeman, appeared last week picking his teeth with a smiling countenance.

☞ THE INDIANA FREEMAN, published at Indianopolis, Ia., is enlarged, edited in an able manner by HENRY W. DE PUY, at $2 a year, imperial size. It is a sterling Liberty paper. Thus is the cause of Liberty going down. May it thus continue to go down.

☞ THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE, the organ of the colored people in New York, is just commenced, is a handsome sized sheet, a very worthy and well conducted paper, published by HEZEKIAH GREEN at $1,50 a year.

☞ Clear the track! Geo. Lawson is coming around in a week or two, with some copies of JAY'S VIEW—a real thunder-clap against the Slave Power. Do let us get that document into circulation; it will open the blind eyes, beyond almost anything else we have seen tried.—*Her. Freeman.*

See how they are doing things in N. York. Every county in Maine must have such a laborer.

"The Camanches it appears are again committing depredations near Austin. A party of Surveyors locating land on the Guadaloupe were attacked by a party of Indians, but succeeded in making their escape."

Annexation will bring with it some fine jobs in suppressing Indian "depredations."—Have your purses open, hard working men, to foot up the bills of other Florida Wars.

THE ONE HUNDRED.—The suggestion for this number of new subscribers with which to begin the year 1846 appears to be well received. A friend suggests that the price would amount to *one dollar* to the end of the volume from January 1. That is true.

Those who are expecting to get a bundle of that excellent Address are reminded that, "first come first served." Send early or you may not get all the numbers of the paper, for we seldom print beyond the immediate demand. A little activity now will accomplish much.

Coming Out!

It has been said that the great Manufacturers in Boston, Lowell, &c. have all along been secretly in favor of the Annexation of Texas and Slavery, but have forborne to come out on the subject for fear of the people. They think that in various ways the accomplishment of that measure will increase the demand for their goods. They now begin to show their colors. It will be remembered that R. C. Winthrop, the Whig Representative of these Manufacturers in Congress came out some time ago in favor of sustaining the Texas inquity. This was a forerunner. Now, NATHAN APPLETON and ABBOTT LAWRENCE, having been solicited to sign the remonstrance in question, by a Committee, consisting of Charles F. Adams, John G. Palfrey, and Charles Sumner, THEY DECLINE, on the false pretence, *that the Texas question is settled!*—*Hampshire Herald.*

Settled indeed! and why was not the Tariff question settled by Mr. Polk's election?—Why do not the whigs give that up as "settled?" But the Texas question was settled because no more whig capital can be made out of it.

NEW YORK ELECTION.—The actual vote of that State in 1845 is said to be ascertained, though several counties have no returns of Liberty votes where such were undoubtedly cast. The old parties lost from last year's vote:

vote:	136,676
The Liberty party lost,	847
Liberty vote this year,	14,965

Probably the official count will make it about the same as last year. But this year the vote for Senators is compared with Mr. Birney's vote last year, which considerably exceeded the State ticket then, so that their State ticket is probably as high this year as ever. Next year we must all go ahead.

OHIO.—A great Liberty state convention is about to be held in that state, at Columbus.—That state has five or six lecturing agents at work.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Liberty Party is bringing able Lecturers into the field.

MASSACHUSETTS is moving with great energy on the Texas question. The "Chainbreaker," a spirited sheet issued by the state committee, is doing capital service.

ST. ALBANS.—A friend has sent us a communication respecting the cause in that town which we intended to insert this week, but cannot. We are glad to learn that Rev. Mr. FARGO has by request delivered several lectures in that town, and that the Methodist preacher and people co-operated with him.—Let that "Pastor" grumble to his satisfaction, but go right forward with the cause. Providence will dispose of such "Pastors."

FOREIGN.—The latest arrivals from England represent the reports as somewhat exaggerated respecting the diminished crops, although the supply of food will be very short. In Ireland there is much suffering. The Government refuse to open English ports to the free importation of food—so the people starve.

☞ Bear in mind the second week in January.

THE DISCUSSION.—Mr. Phelps has commenced his reply to Messrs. Beecher and Stowe, in the Recorder; and judging from his first article, as well as from the well known abilities of the man, it is quite evident the truth has nothing to fear. His articles will be well worth the Recorder a year.

☞ The A. S. Reporter, and Union Missionary, are received. Both are of great value, the Reporter especially. We hope it will have a large circulation in Maine.

CONGRESS.

Opening of the Session.

The Democratic members of the House held a caucus early Monday morning, and nominated J. W. Davis of Ia., for Speaker, by a vote of 77 out of 153.

SENATE was called to order by Vice President Dallas, when the customary resolutions were passed and the Senate adjourned.

The HOUSE met—was called to order by the clerk, then balloted for Speaker. Davis had 120; Norris 9; Wilder (Native) 5; Vinton of Ohio (Whig) 72.

Mr. Davis having a majority of all the votes, was declared duly elected.

Mr. McDowell of Ohio moved that the rules of the last Congress be adopted as the rules of the present Congress.

Mr. Hamlin of Maine moved to amend so as to adopt the rules of the last session, which had not one rule of the previous session (that relating to petitions on Slavery.)

Mr. Payne of Alabama moved to amend by striking out the 33d Rule, (the One Hour Rule.) Mr. Hopkins of Virginia asked the Yeas and Nays on this, and they were ordered—Yeas 62, Nays 143. So the Hour Rule was sustained.

Mr. Chapman of Alabama moved as an amendment that the Rules of the First session of last Congress be adopted as the Rules of the House, (including of course the rule excluding petitions on slavery.)

Mr. Washington Hunt of New York, called the Yeas and Nays on this, which were ordered. It was the old story, slavery against freedom. Yeas 84, Nays 121.

Finally the motion to adopt the standing Rules and Orders of the last session was adopted for the present.

A motion was made and adopted that the hour of meeting for the House be 12 o'clock M.

Those 9 votes for Norris of N. H. for Speaker were cast by the South Carolina delegation, doubtless out of profound respect for that State, and Norris reciprocated the compliment by voting for the renewal of the Gag. Infamy has another offspring, indellibly marked. No other vote for the Gag was given by New England, New York, New Jersey, Indiana, and but 3 from Pennsylvania, 1 from Ohio, 1 from Michigan.

'Loco Focos from free States: ayes 11; noes 57; absent 6.

Loco Focos from Slave States: ayes 56; absent 7.

Whigs from Free States: noes 57; absent 1.

Whigs from Slave States: ayes 17; noes 7; absent 7.

Four vacancies, and the Speaker not voting.'

Thus the Abolitionists by their perseverance have secured the restoration of the Right of Petition to the nation. Have we labored in vain?

Dec. 2.—The Senate transacted no important business—the House re-elected B. B. French as clerk.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll of Pa., presented a memorial from American citizens in Oregon, praying for protection, &c. which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bayly of Va., offered a resolution that the House do now proceed to the election of a public Printer.

Mr. Garrett Davis of Ky., moved that a Committee of five be appointed to let the printing to the lowest bidder, providing for the performance of the work till such arrangement could be completed. A proposal for doing the printing at a reduction of 33½ per cent., or a saving of $25,000 or $30,000 per annum, was submitted, but objected to when partly read by Mr. Thompson of Miss.

Mr. Bayly defended the appointment of a public Printer.

The motion for a public Printer prevailed. It is nothing more nor less than a robbery of the people to give such jobs without competition, and without giving a chance to enterprizing Workingmen. It is said that the profits of Congressional printing are from fifty to seventy-five thousand dollars a year.

Mr. Chapman of Ala., moved that the usual number of copies with, and 20,000 copies without, the documents be printed, which was carried, and the House adjourned till to-morrow.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.—The Supreme Court of the United States was organized to-day. Judge Woodbury after the usual formalities, took his seat on the Bench. There were present Chief Justice Taney, Assistant Justices McLean, Wayne, Catron, Nelson and Woodbury. Little else was done besides the admission of a number of lawyers to practice in the Court; among others was John Van Buren of New York.

The House adjourned over to Monday to give the Speaker time to appoint Committees,

☞ The following gentlemen compose the Committee of the House of Representatives on the Rules of the House: Mr. Holmes, of S. C., Mr. John Q. Adams, Mr. Hamlin, Mr. Hunter, Mr. R. Chapman, Mr. Bowlin, Mr. Vinton, Mr. Caleb B. Smith, and Mr. Reid.

Here is a majority of slaveholders.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 3d.

The annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which is always an important document, is unusually so this year. It was presented to the House, this morning.

I had but a moment to examine it and prepare the following hasty abstract:

Receipts and Expenditures for fiscal year ending June 30th, 1845, were

Receipts and means	$37,626,513
Expenditures	29,968,206
Do. for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1846:	
Receipts 1st quarter	$8,861.932
2d, 3d and 4th quarters, estimated	15,638,067
Lands	2,200,000
Miscellaneous	120,000
	$26,820,000
Add balance in Treasury 1st July, 1845	7,658,306
Total means	$34,478,306
Expenditures, 1st quarter	$8,463,092
Estimated expenditures for 2d, 3d and 4th quarters, are—	
Foreign intercourse, &c	6,739,211
Army proper	2,594,735
Fortifications, ordnance, &c	2,346,778
Indian Department	1,649,791
Pensions	1,356,556
Interest on Pub. debt and Treasury notes	856,976
Redemption of residue of Loan of 1841	29,300
Treasury notes outstanding	687.764
Naval Establishment	4,902,845
	$29,627,051
Balance in Treasury 1st July, 1846	$4,851,254

Estimated Receipts, Means and Expenditures for the fiscal year commencing 1st July, 1846, and ending 30th June, 1847, are as follows:

Receipts.

Customs	$22,500,000
Lands	2,400,000
Miscellaneous	100,000
	$25,000,000
Add balance to be in Treasury	4,851,254
	$29,851,254

Expenditures.

Estimated total	$25,518,813
In which is for army proper	3.364,458
Navy	6,339,390
Estimated balance in Treasury 1st July, 1847	4,332,441

The following are the principles laid down in the Report:—

1. That no more money be collected than necessary for the wants of the government.

2. That no duty be imposed on any article above the lowest rate which will yield the largest revenue.

3. That below such rate, discrimination may be made descending in the scale of duties; or, for imperative reasons, the article may be placed on the list of those free from all duty.

4. That the maximum revenue duties should be imposed on luxuries.

5. That all minimums and all specific duties should be abolished and ad valorem duties substituted in their places, care being taken to guard against fraudulent invoices and under valuation, and to assess the duty upon the actual market value.

6. That the duties should be so imposed as to operate as equally as possible throughout the Union, discriminating neither for nor against any class nor section.

No horizontal scale of duties;—because such a scale would be a refusal to discriminate for revenue, and might sink revenue below the wants of the government.

A Warehousing system is recommended, also the establishment of a branch of the Mint in New York.

The graduation of the price of public lands is recommended.

The adding of salt, and guano to the list of free articles.

The favorable effect of the bill allowing a drawback of our duties on foreign exports carried through our ports to Canada is shown, and an extension of the system recommended, so as to permit the exportation of Canada goods in transit through our own ports to foreign countries.

The abolition of minimum and specific duties.

The restoration of the Sub-Treasury system.

The Senate transacted no business to-day.

The House rejected the proposition to let out the public printing by contract, and elected Ritchie & Heiss as printers.

For Ritchie & Heiss	128
Dow & Co	69
Gales & Seaton	4
Jefferson & Co	2

WHY IS TEXAS WANTED?

Testimony of Southern Witnesses.

MR. UPSHUR.

In the Virginia Convention of 1829, Mr. Upshur, the negotiator of the Texas Treaty, said:

"The value of slaves as an article of property, depends upon the state of the market abroad. Nothing is more fluctuating than the value of slaves. A late law of Louisiana reduced their value twenty-five per cent. within two hours after its passage was known. If it should be our lot to acquire the country of Texas their price would rise again."

BENTON ITS FIRST ADVOCATE.

"I go for this recovery whenever it can be made without the crime and infamy of unjust war. I, the first denouncer of the treaty of 1819—the first advocate for the recovery of Texas—the consistent, uniform, and disinterested advocate for this recovery."

"By that treaty of 1819, slavery was actually abolished in all that region in which we now only fear, contrary to the evidence, that there is a design to abolish it; and the confines of a non-slaveholding empire were actually brought to the boundaries of Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri—the exact places which we now so greatly fear to expose to the contact of a non-slaveholding dominion. All this I exposed at the time the treaty of 1819 was made, and pointed out as one of the follies or crimes of that unaccountable treaty."

MR. UPSHUR—THE FEAR THAT FOREIGN EMIGRATION WILL DESTROY SLAVERY.

"But the first measure of the new emigrants, as soon as they shall have sufficient strength, will be to destroy that great domestic institution, upon which so much of the prosperity of our southern country depends. To this, England will stimulate them, and she will also furnish the means of accomplishing it. I have commented upon this topic in the despatch to Mr. Everett. I will only add, that if Texas should not be attached to the United States, she cannot maintain that institution ten years, and probably not half that time."

MR. EVERETT'S OPINION THAT ABOLITION IN TEXAS WOULD AFFECT SLAVERY.

"I told him he must not be surprised at the interest taken in the subject in the United States, when he remembered that Texas and the United States were border countries, and the necessary effect of the abolition in Texas, on slavery as existing in the Union."

J. C. CALHOUN.

"The measure of annexation is calculated and designed by the open declarations of its friends, to uphold the interests of slavery, extend its influence, and secure its permanent duration."

MR. HARRISON.

"Shut up all outlet into the Southern and South-western States, and the price of slaves in Virginia would sink down to a cypher."

MR. CLAY.

"Prior to the annexation of Louisiana to the United States, the supply of slaves from Africa was abundant. The price of adults was generally about $100—a price less than the cost of raising an infant."

"After the United States abolished the slave trade the price of adults rose very considerably."

"What has tended to sustain the price of slaves in the United States, has been that very fact of the acquisition of Louisiana, but especially the increasing demand for cotton.—The price of cotton, a much more extensive object of culture than the sugar cane, regulates the price of slaves as unerringly as any one subject whatever is regulated by any standard."

MR. BARROW OF LOUISIANA.

"And now to the last reason, viz.: that this proceeding (annexation) would strengthen the slaveholding interest at the South. This, after all, was the great secret of the whole scheme; this was the true reason of its popularity at the South. The fact was beyond dispute and could not be disguised. No man could mix with the people without hearing it from every one he met. Mr. B. had been told by all with whom he conversed, that they considered it very important that we should get Texas, because after the admission of Florida no other State or territory could otherwise come into the Union where slavery would be suffered to exist. It was therefore very desirable in a political point of view, as increasing the power and influence of the South."

The slave steamer lately fitted out from New York, has been taken by a British man-of-war. Four Americans were found on board. She was fitted to carry 1500 slaves.

POSTAGE.—We do not wonder that there was so much difficulty in getting the postage reduced; nor will it be surprising if the Department is in debt, when every nabob at the South has a mail at his own door, though he may get a letter only once in six months.—The following will show how this is managed in one of the Southern States:

Alabama expends in carrying the mails,	$218,055 00
She pays postage to the amount only	89,148 00
Showing a loss in the aggregate of	$128,907 00

—*Lake Co. Herald.*

We have seen extracts from the message of Gov. Slade of Vermont. His Excellency invokes a fierce and organized opposition to the recognition of Texas as one of the States of the Union. It would be just about as sensible to invoke opposition to the recognition of Missouri as one of the States.—*Louisville Journal.*

This is another illustration of the position of the Whig party in relation to Texas.

American Hemp is now exported to Scotland, where it is used instead of flax, in the manufacture of certain kinds of goods, and where a new process has been discovered for softening the article prior to its being spun.—Very fine and white goods are made of it, as well as bonnets and paper.

☞ The house in which the Rev. Dr. Tuckerman, of Chelsea, lived for many years, is now occupied as a RUM TAVERN; his *study*, it is said, has been converted into a *bar-room.*

☞ Our river is closed and the sleighing is very fine.

Travelling Agent.

Rev. C. C. Crafts, a worthy young man of Danville, Me. accepted an agency for the Liberty Standard, sale of Books, Tracts, Papers, Almanacs &c. He may lecture some if his health should allow. We commend him to the generous cooperation of the friends of Liberty. Such agencies should be multiplied.

BRIGHTON MARKET—MON., Dec. 1.

At Market 800 Beef Cattle, Working Oxen, none, 26 Cows and Calves, 2800 Sheep, and 800 Swine.

PRICES.—*Beef Cattle*—sales of extra $5,25; First quality, $4 75 a 5; Second, $4,50; Third, $3,50 a 4.

Cows and Calves—Sales were made at $19, $22, 24 and 26.

Sheep—Lots taken at $1,00, 1,13, 1,67, and 2,12.

Swine—Lots taken at 3½ and 4½ at wholesale, and at retail from 4 to 5 cts.

N. B Cattle generally very poor at market, and but 1 or 2 lots taken for barrelling at former prices, $3,25 mess, 2 75 No. 1, and 2,25 for prime.

BOSTON MARKET, Dec. 1.

FLOUR.—Baltimore, Howard St., $6,50 a 6,75; Richmond City, 7,25; Genesee, fancy brands, 7,00 and 7,12; Michigan, 6 75.

GRAIN.—Northern Corn, 83 a 90; Southern white, 79 a 80; Northern Rye, 83 a 90; Delaware Oats, 50.

PROVISIONS.—Beef, extra mess, $9,75 a 10,00; Pork, extra clear, 4m, 15,00 a 15,50; Butter, prime family, 15 a 18c.; Cheese, new milk, 7 1-2c.; Lard, 8 a 9c.

WOOL.—Saxony fleeces, 40 a 45; American, full blood, 37 a 40; Common, 29 a 31,

Annual Meeting of M. A. S. S.

Annual meeting of the MAINE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held at Hallowell on *Thursday*, the 8th day of January next.

S. PAGE, Sec'y.

Receipts for the Standard.

	Paid	*to Vol.*	*No.*	*or to*
Ebenezer Fisher	2,00	5	52	Aug. '46
Wm. C. Stinson	1,50	6	18	Dec. '46
John B. Mannin	1,50	6	18	" '46
Wm. Walker	1,50	5	38	May '46
E. C. Lane	1,50	5	38	" '46
Peter Thoits	1,50	5	38	" '46
Thomas Pratt	1,50	5	38	" '46

Letter from

NICHOLAS D. FORT, Esq.,

OF ALBANY, N. Y.

The benefit I have derived induces me to write to you for the service and good of others, if you will please make it known. For the term of seven years I have been subject to a violent Dyspeptic derangement of the stomach and bowels, and consequently I was feeble, delicate, and debilitated. When in this miserable state of health I was seized with the influenza, attended with hoarseness and a hollow cough, and a severe pain in my right side and shoulder; fever set in and my tongue was furred up very much. My physician prescribed among many other kinds of treatment mercurial salivation, but all without the least benefit. My cough became very severe and I expectorated full half a pint a day of what my physician called consumptive pus. I now apprehended that my case was becoming desperate, a counsel of physicians was called, but all of no avail. By the recommendation of a friend I then made trial of Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative. The first two days I took it diluted, but afterwards in full doses and in exact accordance with the directions. At once a great change was perceptible in all my symptoms which placed my system in a more composed and agreeable state. My cough and expectoration decreased, my stomach and bowels resumed their proper action, my appetite immediately revived, my tongue became clear, all the functions were harmonized, my nerves became tranquil, my body was gradually restored to a state of tone and strength. At the present time I enjoy better health, have less torpor, and more activity of body and mind, and relief from former habitual dyspepsy, than I have experienced ever before. My cough and pains are gone and I am well.

For Mr. C. Brinckerhoff, Proprietor Health Restorative. } 2m13

We submit to our readers the particulars of every item of general news, from the habit acquired, and from knowing the duties of our vocation. When we see persons suffering from the dangerous Consumption of the Liver and Lungs, and Coughs and Colds, we deem it a principle of duty to call their attention to Mr. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative, where in his advertisement he speaks of its power and efficacy. The pleasantness of its taste, the nicety of its preparation, and its adaptedness to the cure at once, gives it interest in our eyes.

MARRIAGES.

In Salem, Mass., 27th ult., by Rev. Mr. Worcester, Mr. Simeon Flint to Miss Ellen R., daughter of Mr. George Pollard of this town.

In Augusta, Mr. Christopher Erskine to Miss Mary Bowden, both of Pittston.

In Gardiner, Mr. Gideon Bowley to Miss Nancy Noyes;—Mr. N. B. Nortoo to Miss Olive Macomber.

In Norwich, Conn., Mr Daniel Lincoln, Jr. to Miss Ann Z. Stuart, both of Gardiner.

In Gorham, Mr. Joseph Perry to Miss Olive Gillpatrick, both of Gardiner.

DEATHS.

In Durham, Mrs. SALLY HARMON, wife of Mr. Francis Harmon, aged 68 years.

At his residence in Duanesburgh, N. Y., on the 7th ult., Col. William A. S. North, only son of the late Gen. William North, formerly of Augusta.

In Bowdoinham, Mr. James M. Hatch, 34.

In Pittston, Mr. Jonathan Winslow, 84.

In Otisfield, Mr. Samuel Spurr, 78.

In Farmington, Col. L. S. Caswell, 38.

Sand's Sarsaparilla,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, or habit of the System, viz:

THE ancients believed that animal life exists in the blood. It is at least certain that upon the PURITY of *that fluid health* depends. If the skin and the hands are in an unnatural state, as in Scrolula, Leprosy, Schirrus Swellings and all ulcerous diseases, it is evident that the vessels which ramify over the surface of the body be charged with diseased blood: and if so, the whole volume of blood, venous and arterial, is impure. Before a cure can be effected there must be a purification of the vital stream. This is easy. Sand's Sarsaparilla acts directly on the blood in the very process of its formation, and will soon restore the circulation to a healthy state by eradicating the elements of disease at the fountain head. Such is the *modus operandi* of this preparation: and experience, by the mouths of thousands of witnesses, adds its guarantee to the theoretical conclusions of reason and common sense.

The following statement is from a gentleman who is not of the first druggists in the city of Providence, and from his extensive knowledge of medicines of every kind, and his experience of the effects of Sand's Sarsaparilla, his opinion, is one of peculiar value to the afflicted.

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA.—I speak experimentally when I say that this medicine is far more effectual in the cure of chronic or acute rheumatism than any other preparation I have ever tested. Having endured extreme suffering at times within the last five years from repeated attacks of inflammatory or acute Rheumatism, I have recently used Sand's Sarsaparilla with the happiest success—my health is now better than it has been for many months past, my appetite is good, and my strength is rapidly returning. I attribute this healthful change entirely to the use of this potent medicine. Feeling a deep sympathy with those who are afflicted with this most tormenting and painful complaint, I cannot refrain from earnestly recommending to such the use of this valuable specific. Having the most entire confidence in the medicine and skill of Dr. Sands, I was induced thereby to try the effects of their Sarsaparilla, and I take pleasure in adding my testimony to that of may others commendatory of its invaluable properties, unknown to and unsolicited by the Messrs. Sands.

CHARLES DYER, Jr.
Druggist and Apothecary,
40 and 42 Westminster street, Providence, R. I.
Feb. 15, 1845.

S. ORLEANS, Mass, Nov. 26, 1844.

MESSRS. SANDS—With feelings of the most lively gratitude I wish to express to you, and through you to the world, an account of unexpected and almost despaired of recovery, by the use of your Sarsaparilla. For the past ten years I was afflicted with the liver complaint, dyspepsia, and disease of the spine, and have suffered beyond the power of language to describe.—Physicians prescribed in vain, and the remedies used seemed only to increase my sufferings. In 1843 I was attacked with erysipelas, which reduced me very low—as it passed off, ulcers of the most painful description came out on my face and neck; I lost the entire use of my limbs, and there was literally no rest for me by night or by day. In this tried situation I heard of your Sarsaparilla, and what it had done for others similarly afflicted with myself, I purchased one bottle, and found immediate relief by its use. I then used five more and was entirely relieved. My feelings are such as I cannot describe. I scarcely know myself—so great the change. I am like a new creature. This much I feel it a privilege to testify to My present health is due under God to your instrumentality, and may the same Providence that directed me to your aid make you the happy instrument of blessing others as diseased and despairing as I was. Your very grateful friend,

ESTHER F. PEARCE,
(wife of Uriah L. PEARCE.)

Commonwealth of Mass. Barnstable, ss. Nov. 27, 1844
We certify that the foregoing is the statement of Mrs. Pearce, and we are confident that every word is true.

JOHN REINSICK, Justice of the Peace.
SAMUEL ELDRIDGE, Justice of the Peace.
JAMES BICKNELL. Minister of the Gospel.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of the proprietors and their agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 79 Fulton st., N. Y.

Sold also by S. PAGE & Co. Hallowell: J. E. Ladd Augusta: C. P. Branch Gardiner, and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5.

The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sand's Sarsaparilla that has been and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject—therefore ask for Sand's Sarsaparilla and take no other. 1y9

Sarsaparilla.
KELLEY & CO.'S
Highly Concentrated Extract of SARSAPARILLA,

IS got up under the supervision of the *Medical Profession*, from whom it receives a most extensive patronage, and is confessedly superior to any preparation of the name in the United States.

This SARSAPARILLA, which was first used in the private practice of Physicians, has so effectually won its way to the popular regard of the Profession, that the most distinguished Practitioners express unbounded confidence in its power, and wherever it is known it is extolled for its extraordinary virtues.

DISEASES, for which this Medicine is a positive cure, are SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS; DYSPEPSIA; CANKER in the STOMACH and BOWELS; IMPURITIES of the BLOOD; DEBILITY of the SYSTEM; ERUPTIONS on the FACE; MERCURIAL DISEASES; HUMORS; Chronic CONSTITUTIONAL COMPLAINTS; RING WORM; and RHEUMATISM. It is, for all these truly afflictive and dangerous maladies, an unrivalled, matchless curative. It takes the place of all other Sarsaparillas and Bitters.

This Medicine is prepared of the very best materials and in the most faithful manner, as can be shown by the certificates of numerous Physicians, as well as the testimonials of persons, on whom important cases have been performed, but to publish these certificates would greatly increase the price of the medicine.

Citizens, and the public generally, are requested to make trial of this medicine, which has produced such miraculous effects in other places.

Sold in HALLOWELL by
SAMUEL ADAMS.

This Sarsaparilla is manufactured *exclusively* by us—is sold Wholesale and Retail at our Drug Establishment, and by our duly authorized agents throughout the country. ☞ Remember that *no other is genuine.*

JOS. L. KELLEY & Co.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
No. 108 Middle st. nearly opposite the Casco House.
PORTLAND, ME.

Mutual Insurance.

THE Monmouth Mutual Fire Insurance Company insures Dwelling Houses, Household Furniture and Barns in the country, for the term of 4 years.

The Maine [Gorham] M. F. I Co. for 6 years.

The Thomaston M. F. I. Co. for 4 years.

The Hallowell M. F. I. Co for 2 years.

The above Companies insure on Houses, Furniture, Stores, Barns, &c.

The Holyoke Mutual Fire Insurance Co. in Salem Mass., insures Dwelling Houses, Furniture, Clothing, Barns, Hay and Grain, Stores, Merchandise, &c., for 6 years.

PELEG WADSWORTH,
Travelling Agent for the above Companies.
Bath, Nov. 24, 1845. 18tf

THE MAINE MAMMOTH MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. obtained a Charter at the last session of the Legislature to insure Dwelling Houses and property therein, Barns, Hay, Grain, Tools, Stores and Merchandise, Mills, Machinery, Machine Shops, Stock, and most kinds of insurable property, from 1 to 4 years.

Policies will be issued soon as the requisite amount of property is offered for insurance.

Applications may be made to
PELEG WADSWORTH, Agent.
Bath, Nov. 24, 1845. 18tf

LIBERTY ALMANAC for 1846. This can be had at THIS OFFICE, 60 cents a doz. 6 cents single.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS' NARRATIVE, may be had at the STANDARD OFFICE, 40 cents single.

SPOONER'S "UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF SLAVERY," at THIS OFFICE, price, 50 cts single.

LIBERTY MINSTREL, may be had at THIS OFFICE, price, 50 cents single.

LEWIS CLARKE'S NARRATIVE, at THIS OFFICE, 25 cents single.

CROCKERY WARE,
ASSORTED CRATES FOR COUNTRY TRADE
Constantly on hand and for sale by
R. G. LINCOLN, Hallowell.

D. H. GOODNO,
SURGEON DENTIST;
HALLOWELL, ME.
☞ Room at the POST OFFICE.

Poetry.

Clay's Wife and Mother.

Every one of these handbills was dictated by me to an amanuensis, whilst my hands and head were continually bathed with cold water, to keep the fever down to a point below the delirium. Every relative believed I would be murdered on Monday, and all but my wife and mother advised me to yield up the liberty of the press; but I preferred rather to die.—*Cassius M. Clay.*

Blessed be that wife and mother!
  Woman's words are still the oil
For the torch when falls another,
  In the night of bitter toil.

Woman's words are "half the battle,"
  When the strife grows fierce and strong!
Heard, as music, 'mid the rattle
  Of the crucifying throng.

"Give me," cried the gallant sailor,
  "Thy sweet name, my lady fair!
It shall stir to deeds of valor
  For some victim of despair."

Let the thunders of the million
  Break from clouds of pent up wrath!
Underneath love's broad pavilion,
  Smiles will greet the lightning's path.

Blessed be that wife and mother
  By the couch of Freedom's Son!
Thou art strong, heroic brother!
  Be the cry "On, Stanly, on!"

Give me a Grave where the Wild Blossoms revel.

Give me a grave where the wild blossoms revel,
  Let me repose 'neath some whispering tree,
Close by the home of the robin and sparrow,
  Near to the haunts of the murmuring bee;
Bury me not where the place is all silent,
  Saving the sound of the bat on the wing,
Or the screech of the owl in his midnight carousal,
  Haunting the spot like a terrified thing.

Let me not lie where the brier and bramble
  Choke the green grass o'er my place of repose:
Give me no grave where the poisonous nightshade
  Over my ashes its dim shadow throws:
Friends that I loved in the hour of my being,
  Never would visit my desolate bed,
Or if they came, they would turn away shuddering,
  Linking dark thoughts with the home of the dead.

No,—let me lie by the side of some streamlet,
  Murm'ring its song in the flow'r-scented air;
Seek ye some place where the spot is all joyous,
  Meet for my spirit,—and bury me there.
Oh, I should slumber so peacefully, sweetly,
  Blossoms to deck me and music around!
Angels, methinks, would be ever beside me,
  Making the charnel place heavenly ground!

Friendship would come with its off'ring of roses,
  Twining a chaplet to lay on my tomb,
Love would be there with a smile and a tear-drop,
  Smiles for my mem'ry and tears for my doom:
There they would linger the long summer evening,
  Lik'ning my race to the course of the sun,
Glad in its rising and calm in its setting,—
  Sinking to rest when my journey was done.

Over my grave they would talk of the lost one,
  Fondly recalling each trait that was dear,
Tenderly throwing the pall of oblivion
  Over the faults of the cherished one near.
Then they would pause in the pleasant recital,
  Marking the loveliness scattered abroad,
Turning their thoughts to the lovelier dwelling,
  Where the departed was resting with God.

Then let me lie where the wild blossoms revel,
  Let me repose 'neath some whispering tree,
Close by the home of the robin and sparrow,
  Near to the haunts of the murmuring bee:
Oh, I should slumber so peacefully, sweetly,
  Blossoms to deck me and music around!
Surely kind angels would hover beside me,
  Making the charnel spot heavenly ground.

Salem Reporter.

Peace.

For the Liberty Standard.

Scraps of Useful Information.

COURSE II.

The king of England took from the pockets of his subjects $4,000,000,000 to replace the Bourbons on the throne of France. The *interest* of this sum, at 5 per cent. would be $200,000,000 annually; which would go so far to place Jesus Christ on the throne of this alienated world, as to support a standing army of 400,000 missionaries of the Gospel in pagan lands, and christian lands paganized by systems of grinding oppression and moral degradation. The interest of the money thus wrenched from the hard, lean hands of the toiling people of Great Britain, would build 10,000 miles of railroad every year; until the habitable globe were intersected by the iron highways for the nations. The amount or principal, if divided among the 214,000,000 inhabitants of Europe, would put $18,69 into the hands of every individual!

The debt of the Netherlands, contracted, as all national debts are, to meet the expenses of war, past or prospective, amounts to $665,000,000. To liquidate this debt would require a tax of three dollars and twelve and a half cents on every inhabitant of Europe, and 75 cents on every individual on the globe. Divided among the population of Holland, the share of each inhabitant would be $266.—The wages of laboring men throughout the world probably do not average 20 cents a day. Then, at that rate, *three thousand three hundred and forty millions* of hard-toiling sons of labor would have to work one day in order to foot this war-bill of little Holland!

Let every Englishman read this fact, and look upon the hungry millions of his countrymen, and ponder, feel and speak: During the year 1835, one of great commercial prosperity, the value of all the British and Irish Produce and Manufactures exported from the United Kingdom, was $208, 437, 980. The appropriations for the payment of the interest of the British war-debt and for the support of the Army, Navy and Ordnance, during the current year, amount to $225, 403, 500!!!—Think of that, all who love humanity! The war expenses, in time of peace, exceeding, by nearly $20,000,000, all that the human and iron machinery of that great kingdom can produce beyond its home consumption!!!

But let us end, if we do not begin, at home. Let us assume the average price of cotton, at all places of its exportation in the Union, to be 7 1-2 cents per pound. The crop for 1845 is estimated at 872,000,000 pounds; worth, at the above rate, $65,400,000. In 1834, the capital invested in the production of cotton, was $800,000,000, and the value of the whole crop, $76,000,000, at *sixteen cents* per pound. It may then be fair to suppose that $1,000,000,000 have been thus invested in 1845.—The interest of this sum, at six per cent. amounts to $60,000,000; which, being deducted from the home value of the entire crop, leaves but $5,400,000, clear profit of the business itself. Now *the appropriation to the United States Navy, for the current year, was $6,350,789!!!* Let cotton growers ponder on this fact, and on another of vital interest to themselves: A war, to prepare for which, we are absorbing three fourths of the revenue of the nation, would annihilate at least half of their capital now invested in the production of cotton; for they would find that $500,000,000 of their money were invested in *stocks* which would not bring *one cent on the dollar*, in time of war. "In case of a war with England," the function of our glorious little navy and of the glorious great navy of Great Britain, would be a mutual effort to destroy the commerce of both nations, an interest which they own in partnership, amounting to $100,000,000, per annum, of which RAW COTTON makes an item of $50,000,000! So all that our navy would do for the cotton growers in such a war, would be to destroy a market for fifty millions of dollars' worth of cotton a year. E. B.

Worcester, U. S. A., Nov. 26, 1845.

Music.

General Cultivation of Music.

The exercise of the lungs and the organs of speech in singing contribute to health.

Physical exercise, especially in youth graduated always short of the point of exhaustion, imparts strength and health not only to the part or organ exercised, but also to the whole system.

The systems of individuals who have been trained from boyhood to the most vigorous exercise acquire the most strength; but this can only be retained by constant exercise.—There is a certain amount of vital activity in the living, animal system which alone is consistent with health. There is a particular proportion in the activity of the different parts of the living system which must be maintained in order to preserve health. There is also a certain relation existing between the quantity of the blood and the volume of the lungs of every animal which is essential to health. The blood passes into the lungs to give up its carbonic acid to the air and receive from it oxygen gas. The effect of which is to preserve the health of the system. The amount of carbonic acid emitted and oxygen received daily, is estimated at "about 40,000 cubic inches." In every healthy system, the relative proportion of the volume of the lungs and the blood is such, that the process of the aeration of the blood in the lungs is rendered perfect and salutary. But when this delicately adjusted equilibrium is destroyed, by violation of any of the laws of life, such for instance as the accumulation of too much blood by habits of gluttony, or reduction of the volume of the lungs by "tight lacing" or want of full inflation by neglect of exercise—then the penalty must be suffered—disease is the consequence—and it usually locates on the lungs, where the act of violence is committed. Many eminent physicians are now of opinion that consumption can generally be referred to the want of a full expansion of the lungs at every breathing, or respiration.—Persons of sedentary habits, who never run a step, *voluntarily*, either up stairs or down, if *compelled* to run a few steps, will complain of pain in the lungs. And the cause is the walls of some of the air cells, which have not been kept constantly expanded with air, have partially or entirely adhered, or grown together. And now the air, by rugged exercise, is forced into them, and the separation of the walls produces irritation and pain.—Females who practice *"tight lacing"* compress the lungs till the first set of air cells at the circumference become impermeable and adhesion forms between their walls. The compression is continued, and the next tier of cells become inaccessible to air, and this process frequently goes on till so much of the external portion of the lungs becomes indurated as to form a solid wall of a half inch or more in thickness, while the internal portion of cells, consisting in some cases of not more than one third of the original number, can only be filled with air. And were if not that "tight lacers" compress the stomach a little, and take less food, and thus reduce the quantity of the blood in some proportion to the lungs, they would die much earlier than they now do. And we advise all who *lace a good deal to eat but little.* But what has this to do with singing? Why I will tell you.—Singing expands the lungs and aids them in resisting compression and maintaining their relative proportion of size to the volume of the blood. And the more compressive power is applied without, the more expansive power should be employed within. Singing is the most appropriate exercise for the lungs. Long strains of music produce more gradual and full expansions of the lungs, alternated with more gentle and perfect collapses, than any other exercise. The benefits derived from such daily exercises as are adapted to expand the lungs, can only be fully appreciated by those who understand the connection between the respiratory and circulating functions. Some facts, however, will help illustrate. A physician of this State, supposed to have had consumption for some years, read an author on the benefits of running in the morning for affections of the lungs, and he *"commenced action forthwith."* The first morning he ran only a few rods, when respiration became so difficult, attended with so much pain, that he was obliged to lie down to rest. Next day he increased the distance a little with less inconvenience; and continued to increase the distance daily, till he was able to run out a half mile and return without inducing laborious breathing or pain, and thereby regained the full use of his lungs. A minister in Massachusetts assured me that the same beneficial effects resulted to him by exercising the lungs in singing. And if parents knew the advantages of some system of rugged, daily exercise of the lungs, especially while their children are at school—if they did not wish them to sing, they would require the teacher to make them laugh at least fifteen minutes in each day. "Hark! What noise is that?" "Oh 'tis the children" "just let loose from school." "They always make just such a terrible screaming.—The master has repeatedly whipt them for it, but you might just as well tell them not to use their legs as their throats after they get out of school." True enough, you might. The master commands them to hold their tongues, but nature says, laugh and scream. He says their "shrill voices and their bursts of glee" are an "outrage on society." She says longer silence would be an outrage on health and a violation of her laws. The voice and lungs have been confined all day and now there is an intuitive demand for exercise. Now if children had a musical recreation every day, they would not need or desire more violent and less healthy exercise. This would answer for amusement, relaxation and exercise, and would, at the same time, store the mind with useful thoughts and refined feelings, and improve the heart and the life. And if there were no other reasons why vocal Music should be taught in the primary schools, its good effects on the health generally and especially its tendency to prevent and mitigate consumptions, *"in this land of consumptions,"* is of itself a sufficient reason for its *general cultivation.*

Says Dr. Rush, "The exercise of the organs of the breast by singing, contributes very much to defend them from those diseases, to which the climate and other causes expose them. The Germans are seldom afflicted with consumption: nor have I ever seen more than one instance of the spitting of blood amongst them. This, I believe, is in part occasioned by the strength which their lungs acquire by exercising them frequently in vocal music." "The music master of our academy," says Gardiner, "has furnished me with an observation still more in favor of this opinion. He informs me, that he had known several instances of persons strongly disposed to consumption, restored to health by the exercise of the lungs in singing. In the new establishment for infant schools for children of three and four years of age, every thing is taught by the aid of song. Their little lessons, their recitations, their arithmetical countings are all chanted; and as they feel the importance of their own voices when joined together, they emulate each other in the power of vociferating. This exercise is found to be very beneficial to their health. Many instances have occurred of weakly children of two or three years of age, that could scarcely support themselves, having become robust and healthy by this constant exercise of the lungs." "These results," says Mr. Mason, "are perfectly philosophical. Singing tends to expand the chest, and thus increase the activity and powers of the vital organs."

C. G. PARSONS.

Miscellany.

Burning of John Huss at Constance.

John Huss, by the order of Sigismund, was given up by the Elector Palatine, vicar of the empire, to the chief magistrate of Constance, who, in his turn, abandoned him to the officers of justice. He walked between four town serjeants to the place of execution. On arriving at the place of burning, Huss kneeled down and recited some of the penitential psalms. Several of the people, hearing him pray with fervor, said aloud; "We are ignorant of this man's crime, but he offers up most excellent prayers." When he wished to address the crowd in German, the Elector Palatine opposed it, and ordered him forthwith to be burned. "Lord Jesus!" cried John Huss, "I shall endeavor to endure with humility, this frightful death, which I am awarded for thy gospel,—pardon all my enemies." While he was praying thus, with his eyes raised up to heaven, the paper crown fell off; he smiled, but the soldiers replaced it on his head, in order, as they declared, that he might be burned with the devils he had obeyed.

Having obtained permission to speak to his keepers, he thanked them for the good treatment he had received at their hands. "My brethren," said he, "learn that I firmly believe in my Saviour: it is in his name that I suffer, and this very day I shall go and reign with him!" His body was then bound with thongs, with which he was firmly tied to a stake, driven deep into the ground. When he was so affixed, some persons objected to his face being turned to the East, saying that this ought not to be, since he was a heretic. He was then untied and bound again with his face to the West. His head was held close to the wood by a chain smeared with soot, and the views of which inspired him with pious reflections on the ignominy of our Saviour's sufferings. Faggots were then arranged about and under his feet, and around him was piled up a quantity of straw. When all these preparations were completed, the Elector Palatine, accompanied by Count d' Oppenheim, marshal of the empire, came up to him, and for the last time recommended him to retract. But he, looking up to heaven, said with a loud voice: "I call God to witness, that I have never either taught or written what these false witnesses have laid to my charge,—my sermons, my books, my writings, have all been done with the sole view of rescuing souls from the tyranny of sin and therefore, most joyfully will I confirm with my blood the truth which I have taught, written and preached; and which is confirmed by the divine law and the holy fathers." The Elector and the marshal then withdrew, and fire was set to the pile! "Jesus, Son of the living God," cried John Huss, "have pity on me!" He prayed and sung a hymn in the midst of his torments, but soon after, the wind having risen, his voice was drowned by the roaring of the flames. He was perceived for some time longer moving his head and lips, and as if still praying,—and then he gave up the spirit.—His habits were burned with him, and the executioners tore in pieces the remains of his body and threw them back into the funeral pile, until the fire had absolutely consumed everything; the ashes were then collected together and thrown into the Rhine; and as it was said of Wickliffe, so may it be said of the holy martyr of Bohemia, that the dispersion of his ashes in the river and in the ocean, is an emblem of the subsequent dissemination of those truths, for the sake of which he braved a martyr's sufferings, and won a martyr's crown.—*National Protestant.*

The Religious Denominations of this Country.

From data furnished by the Metropolitan Catholic Almanac for 1845, we present the following tables of the population embraced in the Roman Catholic denomination.

Dioceses.	*Population.*
Baltimore,	90,000
New Orleans,	160,000
Louisville,	40,000
Charleston,	10,000
Mobile,	11,000
Richmond,	
St. Louis,	
Nashville,	
Natchez,	
Boston,	65,000
New York,	200,000
Cincinnati,	65,000
Detroit,	40,000
Vincennes,	25,000
Dubuque,	5,800
Pittsburg,	30,000
Chicago,	50,000
Milwaukie,	20,000
Philadelphia,	
Hartford,	
Oregon Ty.,	
Total,	811,800

The population of the dioceses not marked is estimated at 260,000, giving 1,071,800, as the total Catholic population. This includes, of course, children as well as parents. We confess it is far below the idea we have entertained of the numerical power of the Catholics in this country.

The American Almanac for 1846 furnishes us with the number of communicants belonging to the various Protestant sects.

Presbyterians, (O. S.)	166,487	
" (N. S.)	120,645	
" Cumberland	60,000	
" Other classes	45,500	
		392,632
Baptists, Regular	719,973	
" Six Principle	3,055	
" Seventh Day	6,000	
" Free Will	61,372	
" Church of God	10,000	
" Reformed (Campbell)	200,000	
" Christian (Unitarian)	35,000	
		1,036,000
Methodist Episcopal	1,157,249	
" Protestant	60,000	
" Reformed	3,000	
" Wesleyan	20,000	
" German (United Brethren)	1,500	
" Allbright	15,000	
" Mennonites	58,000	
		1,328,249
Congregational Orthodox	202,250	
" Unitarian	30,000	
		232,250
Protestant Episcopalians		72,000
Swedenborgians		5,000
Dutch Reformed		31,204
German Reformed		75,000
Evangelical Lutherans		146,300
Moravians		6,000
Universalists		60,000
Total,		3,384,744

Allowing three children as an average to each of these communicants; in other words, assuming that each of these communicants represents three, we have a population connected with the Protestant churches of 13,528,976, greater by 12,500,000 than the Catholic population.—*Cincinnati Herald.*

Confirmation of the Discovery of the Antartic Continent—Expedition from the Cape to the Antartic Regions.

Most of our readers are aware that the barque Pagoda, hired by government for a scientific expedition to the Antartic regions, lately returned to Simon's Bay, and the following particulars which have transpired, connected therewith may, we believe, be relied on as authentic. This vessel, under the command of Lieut. Moore, penetrated we understand further to the southward (between the meridian of Greenwich and 120 E) than any other vessel ever attained before; and completed the whole series of magnetic observations left unfinished by Her Majesty's ships Terror and Erebus. The Pagoda very nearly reached the magnetic pole; but the quantity of compact ice and icebergs which she fell in with, precluded the possibility of her advancement. Many important discoveries were made which will doubtless be laid before the public as soon as the official report shall have reached home. She was at times surrounded by icebergs, considerably higher than the mast heads; notwithstanding which the existence of the Antartic continent, viz. Victoria Land, has been confirmed beyond a doubt. The "aurora borealis," or northern luminary, was observed to be exceedingly brilliant, so much so, indeed, that at night small print was distinctly legible thereby—a truly rare circumstance in the southern hemisphere! The stores of natural history have been much enriched by collections of birds and fishes previously unknown. On her homeward track, the Pagoda touched at King George's Sound, where the hospitable treatment of the settlers and natives is highly spoken of—everything was going on well at that settlement. She next made the Mauritius and returned to Simon's Bay, after a circuit of nearly fourteen thousand miles in 140 days, having in that period fully accomplished the intended objects; when the vessel was delivered up in excellent condition to Capt. H. Byron, Jr., her original commander, without a single casualty, nor a man having been sick all the voyage, which may be mainly ascribed to the great care and attention bestowed by Admiral Percy in fitting out this barque for her hazardous and solitary task; and there is no doubt that the scientific world will be much benefitted by its results.—*Cape of Good Hope Shipping Gazette.*

SIMPLE CURE FOR STAMMERING.—Mr. Wakley, at an inquest he held yesterday, stated that a few days back the summoning officer told him it would be useless to call one witness, a lad, because he stuttered so excessively that he could barely articulate the shortest sentence in half an hour. Mr. Wakley, however, had him called, and telling him that, as shot could not be discharged from a gun without the powder or air, so words could not come from the mouth unless the lungs had their powder, viz; air. He told the lad to inhale air, or draw in his breath strongly. "Can you talk now?" The boy, to the surprise of the jury, answered immediately and glibly; "Yes, I can, sir, very well." The coroner added, that inhalation or self-inflation of the lungs with air, was a sure remedy for stammering, and though it had been discovered long ago, the faculty had not, until lately, and even then only a few of them, caused it to be practised as a remedy for defective articulation.—*English paper.*

Sale of Steamboats.

Four steamboats belonging to the People's Line were sold on Thursday, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange. They were the New Jersey, the Utica, the Gazelle, and the Diamond. The dimensions of the Gazelle, which was sold first, are 130 feet long, 22 feet wide, 8½ feet hold. She was started at $1,000, and sold to Henry Green, Esq., for $6,000. The dimensions of the Utica, which was next sold, are 200 feet long, 25 feet wide, 9 feet hold; she has a 43 inch cylinder, and 10 feet stroke. The Utica was started at $15,000, and sold to Peter Taggart, Esq., for $18,000. The Diamond, which was next sold, is 260 feet long. She was started at $1,500, and sold to J. E. Coffee, for $6,000.—The New Jersey, which was sold last, seemed to be the boat on which there was the most bidding. Her measurement is 275 feet long, 26 feet wide, 7½ feet hold, 48 inch cylinder, and 10 feet stroke. She was started at $16,000, and sold to R. J. Vandewater for $24,000. We apprehend there will be considerable competition on the North River next summer. *New York News.*

Newspaper Cookery.

A NEWSPAPER—is a *bill of fare*, containing a variety of dishes suited to the different tastes and appetites of those who sit down at the entertainment.

Politics are *beef steaks*, palatable to almost every one. Those who prefer them *rare* done, choose those from France. Electioneering is *venison.* Congress news is *stuffed meats.*—Essays, humorous, speculative, moral and divine, are a fine *boiled dish*, where, by a happy commixture in the use of bread, meat and vegetables, a diet is obtained, nutrative, pleasant and healthy. Ship news is *lunch at eleven.* Poetry is *custard.* Marriages are *sweetmeats.* Ballards and love ditties, *plum pudding.*—Anecdotes, conundrums and epigrams are *spice* and *mustard.* Sometimes there comes along a Printer's dun—that is *sour-crout* or *cranberry tart.*—*Pioneer.*

THE CANALS—CLOSE OF NAVIGATION.—The frost was intense last night, skimming over the harbor and canal with ice quite one and a half inch in thickness. Of course it puts an end to navigation between here and the Hudson for the season, and all the arrivals hereafter from the East will be of those boats only that are within a convenient distance.—Those that left within the past 48 hours will make slow progress if the same things exist below.—*Buffalo Com. Adv. Nov. 28.*

CLOSE OF NAVIGATION.—Ice formed in the canal last night sufficient to impede the passage of boats to-day. Ice breakers were at work all day in opening passages for the boats to make into winter quarters. Two boats went up the Valley after wheat but it is doubtful whether they will be able to return. Should the canal by the aid of breakers be kept open twelve hours longer, several boats with wheat, working their way to this port, will be able to land their cargoes.—*Rochester Dem. Nov. 28.*

The weather is clear and cold to-day. The Canal is now closed. Fortunately, however, for our Forwarders, they are nearly prepared for it. The Boats of the Merchants' Line, and we believe those of some of the other Lines, are all in the Basin. On no former occasion has the business of the Canal been "done up cleaner."—*Albany Journal, Sat.*

OLD IRONSIDES.—The Boston Transcript says:—"Letters from this good ship, dated August 29th, from Canton, state that she was to leave that place immediately for Manilla, and thence to the Sandwich Islands, expecting to be home on the 1st of June. We hear of a noble instance of benevolence, having its rise with the officers of the ship. As soon as they heard of the fire at Pittsburg, they got up a subscription for the sufferers, which amounted to $1,729. They purchased a bill of exchange on Boston, for $1,950, by which a pretty increase to the amount was made, and transmitted the same to His Honor Judge Shaw, to be forwarded to the committee for the relief of the aforesaid sufferers."

Famine in Ireland.

A letter from Dublin to the New York Tribune says:

"Ere this letter shall have reached you, the *famine will actually have commenced*, and whatever may be done in the interim here to avert its evils, immense sufferings *must* ensue. Could I detail to you the many cases of wretchedness and want daily coming under our observation, I believe it would rouse our country to immediate and energetic action. But I need not detail them. Is it not enough that *six millions of human beings* in Ireland and England are within *eight weeks of* STARVATION? But I cannot pursue the awful subject. Help! oh, help! ye who can! Fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers—friends of humanity, children of a common Father, YOUR BROTHERS AND SISTERS ARE STARVING! Here I leave the entire matter, mournful as it is, for the profound and solemn consideration of the American People; and may God open their hearts to do unto others as they would under reversed circumstances have others do to them."

American Women.

De Toqueville, in his recent work, speaking of American women, says:—

"As for myself I do not hesitate to avow, that, although the women of the United States are confined within the narrow circle of domestic life, and their situation is, in some respects, one of extreme dependence, I have no where seen women occupying a loftier position; and if I were asked, now I am drawing to a close of this work, in which I have spoken of so many things done by the Americans, to what the singular prosperity and growing strength of that people ought to be attributed, I should reply—to the superiority of their women."

Flour in Albany.

Albany is full of flour, and the basin is full of boats. Nearly 180,000 barrels arrived last week, and the *Argus* of Tuesday says business for this, which is considered the last week of navigation, has opened with a tremendous press. Freight on flour from Buffalo to the Hudson river has advanced to $1 32 cents per barrel, which is an increase of over 100 per cent. since the 1st of September.

VERMONT BUTTER AGAIN.—A Produce-dealer in Boston received on Friday, *seven thousand pounds* of butter, from a Scotch farmer in Addison county, Vermont. It was all the produce of his own dairy; and all of the finest flavor and quality, having received the premium at the County Fair.

The same farmer has fetted and sold *one hundred* head of cattle this fall; and has now on hand *an acre* of hogs, averaging in weight some 400 pounds each. Pretty well, we say, for a small New England farmer in "a little town among the mountains of Vermont!"

Can Cape Cod, or the Great West beat this?

Washington Monument.

The National Intelligencer states that a very fine design has been adopted and ordered to be lithographed and sold in aid of the funds of the Monument Society of Washington. It has been decided to commence erecting the Monument as soon as a suitable site can be obtained; the cost will not exceed two hundred thousand dollars.

Railroad Accident.

The freight train of cars which left here yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, run off the track when about 10 miles out, in consequence of the road having caved away, owing to the tremendous rains. The engineer Mr. Jacob Nichols had his shoulder dislocated, and was otherwise much bruised, the fireman Mr. John Pettigrew, received severe internal hurts, and the conductor Mr. Wm. Marritt was considerably bruised. The engine was turned topsy turvy, and two of the cars were literally smashed to splinters.—*Portland Tribune.*

The Yarmouth Register states that of fifty individuals addressed upon the subject of the potato rot, the answers received seems to establish the fact "that potatoes manured by sea-weed alone are not injured by rot".

White Lead.

10,000 lbs. White Lead of the following qualities, viz: Ground in Oil Pure—Extra—No. 1—Dry Pure—Extra. For sale by S. PAGE & Co.
Hallowell, May 6, 1845. e34 40

Machine Cards.

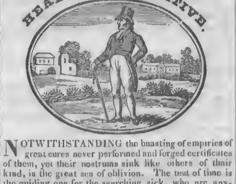
S. PAGE & Co. have just received their supply of CARD CLOTHING, which they offer at low prices. Also Sperm and Lard Oil suitable for wool.

Notice.

BIBLES, TESTAMENTS and TRACTS may be had at the Depository, in Hallowell, kept by E. BOND—at the Society's prices—for gratuitous distribution among the destitute.

☞ An assortment constantly on hand.
January, 1845.

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S



NOTWITHSTANDING the boasting of empirics of great cures never performed and forged certificates of them, yet their nostrums sink like others of their kind, in the great sea of oblivion. The test of time is the guiding one for the searching sick, who are anxiously watching every gleam of hope that shines on their path. The Health Restorative has been impetuously assailed as the production of a nostrum monger, but time has proven that a false and base insinuation, and has jewelled her reputation with gems of honor from the caskets of those who have experienced the effect of this balm. Its sovereign power is shown in the cure of complaints of the Liver and Lungs, Consumption, Coughs and Colds even in their greatest severity, Asthma, and Pain in the Breast and Side. All that is desirable in a remedy for these complaints, is in the Restorative reduced and concentrated to the ultimum of their power, and so placed in such perfect combination that their several and united force is experienced at one and the same time. It is not offered as a palliative only for disease, but as a complete extermination of it, and a restorer to natural and blooming health. As all the testimony of unimpeachable witness is often insufficient to convince those who are determined to withstand the force of evidence, no matter how powerful, we earnestly hope that they will make trial of the Restorative, and be convinced by actual demonstration.—The safety of your life depends on the use of this medicine, without it you had better hasten to prepare for a quick and fatal termination of your disease; but by its use you avail yourself of means which cannot disappoint or delude you.

The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative;' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.

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Principal Office, 189 Broome St. N. York.

—— I hereby notify the public that HORACE EVERETT is no longer my General Agent; and that I have no connection with him, nor have any thing to do with any pills which he may offer to the public, called the *Health Restorative Pills*, nor any other medicine manufactured by him. C. BRINCKERHOFF.

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AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK,

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And also several invoices of

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Of all sizes, styles, and prices.—The whole together forming so great a variety that wholesale or retail purchasers will find it for their interest to purchase here in preference to any other establishment.

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500 lbs St. D. Logwood	3,000 do Blue Vitriol
300 do Campeachy do	3,000 do Oil Vitriol
300 do Camwood	2,000 do Madder
300 do Cuba Fustic	1,000 do Red Tartar
200 do Redwood	1,000 do Muriatic Acid
200 do Hache Wood	1,000 do Lac Dye
100 do Hypernic	500 do Grain Tin
50 do Peach Wood	3,000 do Glue
3000 lbs Alum	600 do Bengal and Manilla Indigo
10,000 do Copperas	

Nutgall; Otter; Brazil Wood; Sumac; Cudbear; Wood; Curcuma; Cochineal; Quercitron Bark; Copper Kettles; Screws; Press Plates; Press Papers Tenter Hooks; Tacks, French and American Teasles; Brushes &c.

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Hallowell July16, 1845. s50e44.

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Camwood	Press Plates
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Cochineal	Quer-Citron Bark
Comb Plate	Red Tartar
Copperas	Red Wood
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Cudbear	Safflower
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Fuller's Earth	Sal Soda
Fustic	Sapan Wood
Glue	Sperm Oil, Winter
Grain Tin	Do. do. Spring
Green Ebony	Starch
Gum Senegal	Soda Soap
Gum Arabic	Spirits Ammonia
Hache Wood	Sumac
Hypernic do	Sugar Lead, white
Harness Twine	Do. do. Brown
Indigo	Tartaric Acid
Isinglass	Teazles French
Lard Oil	Do. American
Lac Dye	Tenter Hooks
Lace Leather	Tumeric
Logwood	Verdigris
Madder	Woad
Machine Cards	Yellow Soap

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